FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Planning Delegates Meet in Prague [AGERPRES] AA 1
Pact Press Organ Conference Concludes [Warsaw] AA 1
Results of CEMA Executive Session Reported AA 1
[cross-reference]

ALBANIA

ATA Comments on U.S. Presidential Inauguration B 1
Leaders Sends Greetings to Papandreou, Karamanlis B 1
Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Greece B 2

BULGARIA

Bulgarian Turks Said To Resist Civil Marriage C 1
[Ibrakhimov in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 27 Nov]
Council of Ministers Reviews Plan Implementation C 1
Antonov Attorney on U.S. Embassy Connection C 2
[SOFIA NEWS 23 Jan]
Filipov Receives SFRY Agriculture Secretary C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reagan Meets With Arms Negotiators To Calm Fears D 1
U.S. Military Plans for Discovery Shuttle Viewed D 1
Urban Receives Iranian Heavy Industries Minister D 2
Kapek Receives Warsaw Deputy Mayor, Delegation D 2
French Planning Official Defferre Receives Potac D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TV Report Suspicious of U.S., FRG Motives E 1
ADN Links FRG's Kohl to Revanchist Ideas E 1
Krenz Meets With Romania's Nicu Ceausescu [AGERPRES] E 2
Ceausescu Concludes Visit [AGERPRES] E 2
Foreign Minister Meets With Egyptian Leaders E 3
Reportage on Koenig's Southeast Asian Trip E 4
Meet Suharto in Jakarta E 4
Visits Singapore E 5
Horst Dohlus Receives Algerian Delegation E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jan]
Deputy Interior Minister Riss Dies 17 Jan E 6
Honecker Sends Greetings to Syria's Al-Asad E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jan]
Briefs: PRC Trade Delegation Visits; E 6
Erfurt SED Official Dies;
FDGB Delegation to FRG;
Bulgarian Cooperation Protocol

HUNGARY


Varkonyi Returns From Visit to Bucharest F 1
Economic Talks With Cuba Open in Budapest 22 Jan F 1
Salvadoran FMLN-FDR Delegation Holds Talks F 1
Lack of Contract Discipline in Economy Viewed F 1
[Bossanyi in NEPSZABADSAG 21 Jan]
Interaction of Economic, Social Changes Viewed F 3
[Nyitrai in NEPSZABADSAG 15 Jan]
'Invisible' Second, Third Economies Discussed F 5
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 17 Jan]


POLAND


Politburo Visits Gdansk, Discusses Improvements G 1
Opole Celebrates 40th Territorial Anniversary G 1
Jablonski Delivers Speech G 2
PZPR, SED Officials From 'Frontier Areas' Meet G 3
UN Official Holds Foreign Ministry Talks G 4
22 January Popieluszko Trial Proceedings G 4
'Controversy' Arises During Torun Trial [DPA] G 13
Spokesman Jerzy Urban Holds Press Conference G 14
Government Office Reports Economic Progress G 16
Sejm Commission Considers Internal Ministry Law G 17
Mining Industry To Begin Working Saturdays G 17


ROMANIA


PRC Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Talks H 1
Meets With Ceausescu H 1
Signs Trade Protocol H 2
Departs From Bucharest H 2
DPRK Official Meets Ceausescu, Signs Agreement H 2
Vice Premier Meets Ceausescu H 2
Signs Trade Protocol H 3
Crude Oil Plan Fulfilled Despite Weather H 3


YUGOSLAVIA


Charges Against Antistate Defendants Altered I 1
Trial of Mladenovic Postponed at Defense Request I 2
DPRK Vice Premier Meets Government Officials I 2
Received by Djuranovic I 2
Meets With Planinc I 3
Talks With Dizdarevic I 3
Officials Discuss Economy, Energy Issues I 4
Croatian Secretary Suspends Split Official I 4
Djuranovic Interviewed on Foreign Policies I 5
[Mexico City EXCELSIOR]
Dragosavac on Unity Within LCY, Nation I 6
Belovski Speaks on Role of Press, KOMUNIST I 9
Forecast for 1985 Food Production Favorable I 10
FEC Accepts Amendments to Import Duty Law I 10
Briefs: Oil, Natural Gas Production; Steel for Domestic Market I 11

## CEMA PLANNING DELEGATES MEET IN PRAGUE

AU151852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Prague AGERPRES 15/1/1985 -- A Romanian delegation led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Romania's representative to the CMEA Committee for Collaboration in Planning, attended the committee's 34th session in Prague alongside delegations from the CMEA member countries, and Yugoslavia as well as observers from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The representatives of the CMEA member countries to the committee were received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the CMEA committee's session the Romanian chief delegate conducted talks with the chairmen of the central planning bodies from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the talks possibilities were examined for the further growth of Romania's economic exchanges with the respective countries in 1985 as well as questions related to the coordination of economic plans over 1986-1990 and the expansion of bilateral economic collaboration in the long run.

## PACT PRESS ORGAN CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

LD192035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] The roundtable international conference of journalists, agencies, and central party and military bodies of the Warsaw Pact member-states ended in Warsaw today.

INTERPRESS and the Polish Army Main Political Board were the organizers.

Conference participants were guests of the Captain Wysocki 1st Praga Mechanized troops, where they admired the efficiency of the contemporary Kosciuszkowcy [a historical name of troops that originated in the Soviet Union during World War II].

## RESULTS OF CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION REPORTED

For Soviet and East European reportage on the results of the recent CEMA Executive Committee session held in Moscow, see the Communist Relations section of the 17 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

AU221006 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 22 Jan 85

["Continuation of the Militaristic Course and the Bargains With Moscow, Intensification of the Antipeople Policy -- Reagan's Message on Occasion of the Beginning of his Second Presidential Mandate" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 22 (ATA) -- Through a pompous ceremony on which over 12 million dollars were spent, Reagan began his second presidential mandate, reading the traditional message addressed to the nation. This message expressed the aims of the U.S. Administration to continue the imperialist foreign policy and the antipeople policy within the country, followed during the 4 last years. The chieftain of the White House boasted his militaristic course and underlined that there will be no reduction of the expenditure on the military aims. On the other hand, he reiterated that the United States will continue its efforts to realise the program of creating modern weapons for the so-called star war.

The stale slogans on the alleged aims of the USA to defend the peace in the world and to save mankind from the danger of nuclear destruction, which were in plenty in Reagan's message, could not cover up the aggressive, expansionist and hegemonic aims of US imperialism, the feverish war preparations and consolidation of the military machine which have been and remain on the basis of the policy of US Administration.

A significant place in Reagan's message occupied the readiness of Washington for new bargains with Moscow in the field of armaments and to coordinate the activity of the two superpowers against the interests of the people and other countries of the world. We shall meet the Soviets hoping to reach an agreement, he declared.

But while Reagan was reading out his message, near the building of the U.S. Congress a manifestation of protest by the rank and file Americans was staged against the militaristic and antipeople policy of the U.S. Administration.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO PAPANDREOU, KARAMANLIS

AU232111 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, has sent a friendly message to the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou. In the message, he expresses his sincere thanks for the friendly message and greetings sent to him by the Greek prime minister through the Greek deputy minister of foreign affairs, Karolos Papoulias, on the occasion of his recent visit to our country.

Among other things in the message, it is said: I am in complete agreement with your thoughts, Mr Prime Minister, that there has recently been considerable progress in the relations between the two countries, and that concrete and important steps have been taken that further consolidate the ancient friendship of the Greek and Albanian peoples.

The message further says: The Albanian Government favorably greets the developments stemming from the results of the talks between the two parties in Athens and in Tirana that have opened the road for broader cooperation in various reciprocal fields. We rejoice that the new year 1985 has begun with marked events in Greek-Albanian relations. In all these developments we value your personal contribution and we hope that in the atmosphere created, this process will continue and further develop.

This meets with the aspirations and the interests of our peoples, whose friendly relations are deeply imbedded in history; it also meets the interests of peace and security in the Balkans. I would like to assure you, Mr Prime Minister, that the Albanian people and government have always fostered and continue to foster friendly feelings toward the Greek people, and that in the future they will develop and strengthen their relations.

The message says in conclusion: On this occasion, I have the pleasure to convey to you the heartfelt greetings of the first secretary of the AWP CC, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and of the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia. At the same time, I ask you to convey from them and from myself personally, to the president of the Republic of Greece, his excellency, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, our heartfelt and sincere greetings.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GREECE

AU230924 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 23 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci left for the Republic of Greece yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Finances Niko Gjyzari, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Apostolis Papasliotis.

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The government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci arrived in Athens yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the alternate minister of national economy of the Republic of Greece, Kostas Vaico, and other officials. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

## BULGARIAN TURKS SAID TO RESIST CIVIL MARRIAGES

WA231700 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 27 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Sabri Ibrakhimov, jurist: "A Family Without Marriage"]

[Text] I would like to raise a question that specifically applies to Bulgarian Turks. There are in our country areas where young people get together and have families with two or three children without having concluded a civil marriage. This, to a certain extent, is due to the religious fanaticism which persists among some people. One can see this phenomenon in the Mineralni Bani conurbation system in Khaskovo Okrug. In Kurdzhali Okrug, according to the latest data, during 1983-84 there were 994 families living without civil marriage. One reason for this situation is the weak control exercised by the respective organs of authority, which in turn enhances this harmful phenomenon inconsistent with the socialist way of life. How can we talk about equal rights between husband and wife under such circumstances? What about the social insurance of the wife and children? Or are we still going to be the victims of the common law based on Koran dogmas and the Islamic religion, according to which the man is the family head and can act however he chooses?

With the above in mind, I suggest that a legislator come forward with concrete sanctions applicable to people who have families without concluding a civil marriage, as well as to those who assist them. There is no boubt that the sociopolitical organizations, state enterprises and establishments, workers collectives, and society as a whole will collaborate to overcome the relics of the past and that everything possible will be done so that the new man will march toward a future in pace with the new laws of a developed socialist society.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

AU222043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] On 22 January, an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers took place in which the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and the secretaries of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions participated. The results of the implementation of the 1984 uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development were discussed. It was reported that the country's economy continues to develop intensively and at a steady pace. The basic indexes of the plan have been implemented, while most of the criteria of the October National Conference have been fulfilled or overfulfilled.

Some operative data: Net production has increased 5.1 percent; the social productivity of labor, 5 percent; industrial production, 4.5 percent; the retail trade exchange, 4.6 percent; and combined profit, 7.5 percent.

Resources and preconditions have been created for further increasing the people's standard of living.

The ministers, departments, and executive committees of the okrug people's councils, as well as the leaderships of the economic organizations and enterprises, have been instructed to adopt concrete measures on most effectively utilizing their resources, on the basis of a thorough analysis of the results of last year's work, in order to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the 1985 plan.

The issue of better satisfying the population's needs with goods and services, in accordance with the increase in the population's income, was reviewed in detail.

The bureau of the Council of Ministers discussed the issue of supplying electricity during the current year in order to guarantee a normal supply to the people's economy and the population. Additional measures were adopted to ensure the necessary fuels, maximize the utilization of electric power plants, speed up construction and activation of new capacities, and to maintain accident-free work of machines and equipment. At the same time, it was pointed out that the careful use of the energy resources must become a nationwide cause. It must be at the center of attention of all ministries, departments, and okrug executive committees, as well as economic organizations and departments.

ANTONOV ATTORNEY ON U.S. EMBASSY CONNECTION

AU231935 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- Today's issue of the SOFIA NEWS weekly, published by the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY, carries an interview with Sergey Antonov's defence lawyer Professor Giuseppe Consolo, who arrived here last night at the invitation of Balkan Bulgarian Airlines.

Asked whether the date has been set for opening the trial against Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, groundlessly charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, the Italian lawyer answered:

"The exact date has not been set yet, but by all likelihood, it will be some time around May. It will be made public next week, after I return to Rome. The judges have already been appointed, and the jurors are to be called for service next. We have spoken to the presiding judge, and he says that the exact date of the trial will be set soon."

Further on, the paper is interested in Antonov's health condition at present. Prof. Consolo's reply:

"Understandably not very good, after nearly two years and a half of pre-trial detention. But all in all, Antonov is holding up. Still, we are worried about him, that is why we hope for the court proceedings to open as soon as possible."

The SOFIA NEWS reporter asked Prof. Consolo to comment on the recent disclosure that in August 1983 the imprisoned Agca sent a letter to the U.S. military attache in Rome. It was on this text that the IL MESSAGGERO newspaper based its conclusion that the Turkish neofascist had been in close contact with the U.S. diplomat long before the papal assassination attempt.

"The letter's existence is an extremely important fact. Not so much because of its content, since we Antonov's defence lawyers have never credited Agca. He is not to be trusted at all: neither when he accuses Antonov, nor in his message to the Americans. What is much more strange is that Magistrate Martella, whose participation in the investigation is now over, did credit Agca despite all letters like this one. The letter to the U.S. Embassy in Rome was the ultimate proof of the kind of personality Agca is."

In conclusion, the SOFIA NEWS reporter recalled the recent sensational report by Turkish journalist Ugur Mumcu [spelling as received] according to which Prof. Consolo, the counsel for Antonov's defence, is at the same time lawyer of the U.S. Embassy in Rome.

"I myself told this to Mr Mumcu. I am listed as a lawyer who has American clients. Just as I have Bulgarians, Frenchmen and Englishmen among my clients. What Mr Mumcu did was to quote me out of context. My exact words were: 'If I am telling you that Antonov is innocent, it is not because I have any special relations with Bulgaria, although I am proud to have Bulgarians among my clients, just as I have clients from all over the world.' It was in this train of thought that I told Mr Mumcu that I am also a lawyer for the U.S. Embassy. But I also said to him, 'My word is the word of an independent person who is fighting for truth. I am not defending a guilty man. I am defending truth and justice.' So Mr Mumcu quoted me out of context, and the ensuing misunderstanding is but natural."

Prof. Consolo went on to say that he had informed the Bulgarians of this long before he told it to Mr Mumcu. "I did it as soon as I was asked to take up the case two years ago. What is more, they knew it even before I told them. Anyone following the work of the courts would know it. Actually, one of the reasons for choosing me and lawyer Larussa to defend Antonov was that the Bulgarian Government wanted to hire a lawyer not connected to any political party. Because the word of an independent lawyer has a much higher value."

FILIPOV RECEIVES SFRY AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

AU231937 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's head of government Mr Grisha Filipov gives positive assessment to Bulgaro-Yugoslavian economic cooperation. During his talk with Mr Milorad Stanojevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for agriculture, who is visiting here in connection with the 20th session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, the chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers stressed the need of a qualitative upgrading of bilateral economic contacts. The guest completely shares this view. There is a common desire to promote long-standing relations on the basis of industrial cooperation and production specialisation.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Milorad Stanojevic are of the opinion that last year's development of reciprocal trade and the overall achievements in economic cooperation over that period, as well as the agreements in economic cooperation over that period, as well as the agreement concluded for this year, provide good conditions for the activation of bilateral economic relations.

Another positively assessed fact is that for the first time the current session of the joint economic committee discusses the guidelines for the economic cooperation in the 1986-1990 period and in a more distant prospect.

Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgaria's minister of finance and co-chairman of the committee, took part in today's talk.

REAGAN MEETS WITH ARMS NEGOTIATORS TO CALM FEARS

LD232059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has had a meeting with the politicians who are to hold talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. Our New York correspondent Vladimir (Solecky) reports:

The apparent aim of this meeting was to outwardly document for the American and world public that the President has no more important goal in his second term than arms limitation, and ultimately, the total removal of nuclear arms, as he announced at the meeting. He took the opportunity to promise that as soon as talks with the Soviet Union begin in the three established areas, the United States will put some new concrete proposals on the conference table. Observers feel, however, that the main aim of the meeting was to dispel the unfavorable impression resulting from some of the political passages on foreign affairs from President Reagan's inauguration speech.

The need to very carefully evaluate the prospects for success of the forthcoming disarmament talks is shown by some other facts. The head of the U.S. delegation to these talks, a Washington lawyer neamed Max Kampelman, is coauthor of an article that should appear in the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. The article unequivocally defends Reagan's research program into the militarization of space and expresses overall skepticism about prospects for the arms limitation talks. The position of one of the authors of the article is certainly not a good sign for those talks.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR DISCOVERY SHUTTLE VIEWED

LD231643 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Report by correspondents Tomas (?Borec) and Jozef (Knizak)]

[Excerpt] To begin with, it must be emphasized that the Discovery will be carrying an exclusively military payload for the first time. It is obvious that not only the shuttle's mission but other considerations connected with the flight will be affected by this as well.

The shuttle's tasks are veiled in complete secrecy this time. For the first time, journalists will not be allowed to listen to conversations between mission control and the shuttle's crew. Nonetheless, news has leaked out that the shuttle is to launch a large espionage satellite into a geostationary orbit at a height of 36,000 km. The satellite, to be placed above the territory of the Soviet Union, is to conduct extensive intelligence-gathering tasks and intercept radio and other electronic signals. Furthermore, it is characteristic that this military mission of the shuttle is to take place a mere 14 days after the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, while as recently as 8 June 1984, NASA planned a different program for January 1985. The Discovery was to have launched a satellite laboratory, Spacelab III, with a scientific program into an orbit around the earth. Allegedly the crew, including specialists for the laboratory, had already been chosen for the original mission.

Clearly, NASA proposes, but the Pentagon disposes.

URBAN RECEIVES IRANIAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES MINISTER

LD240533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, received Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industries of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Prague. They discussed the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries, placing special emphasis on heavy engineering. The Iranian guest has also discussed economic cooperation with Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering, and Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy industry.

KAPEK RECEIVES WARSAW DEPUTY MAYOR, DELEGATION

LD231739 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, received a Warsaw City delegation led by Michal Szymborski, deputy mayor of the Warsaw City Council.

During the course of a friendly conversation, the guests were acquainted with the tasks of the Prague City party organization in the political, economic, cultural, and social sphere and with the implementation of the National Front's election program in the development of Prague.

The two sides also exchanged experience on mass political work among citizens and on work in large city and housing estate sector, noting the need for intensive mutual cooperation.

FRENCH PLANNING OFFICIAL DEFFERRE RECEIVES POTAC

LD231555 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Summary] Gaston Defferre, secretary of state for planning and regional development, received Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the federal government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who is in France on an official visit. Defferre briefed Svatopluk Potac on the system of planning and on the decentralization of planning in France, with emphasis on the new powers vested in regional and local bodies. He also acquainted Potac with France's specific planning characteristics, which place emphasis on the modernization of production capacities, automation, robotics, rationalization, and the introduction of new production processes. Svatopluk Potac spoke about the Czechoslovak system of planning, the introduction of new planning methods and techniques, and utilization of (?the achievements of science and technology).

TV REPORT SUSPICIOUS OF U.S., FRG MOTIVES

DW240813 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Television Service in German at 2035 GMT on 21 January carries Karl-Eduard von Schnitzer's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program, which primarily deals with the disarmament issue. Following video clips from FRG television newscasts on the Pershing II accident near Heilbrown, Von Schnitzler links the suicide of U.S. Brigadier General Robinson to this incident and dismisses Western reports on similar mishaps in the Soviet Union as "fabricated news" and "cheap stop-thief methods." He declares that "The technical shortcomings of the U.S. first-strike intermediate-range missile, and more importantly, its position as a subject of missile disarmament, strengthen the demand for an immediate deployment halt."

With reference to FRG video clips on the Geneva talks between Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Von Schnitzler expresses doubt about U.S. readiness to fully inform its European allies about the disarmament negotiations and notes that according to a DPA report and a statement by Bonn State Secretary Boenisch, the Soviet Union has "always satisfactorily informed the Federal Republic."

Discussing FRG participation in the U.S. space efforts, Von Schnitzler infers that Bonn has ulterior motives. He wonders whether "the FRG's participation in space research does not mean participation in space weapons research." After all, he adds, it ought to be "cause for suspicion when a man like Alfred Dregger welcomes the U.S. plans for space weapons systems." Von Schnitzler cites statements by U.S. officials such as Perle, Shultz, Nitze, and McFarlane to maintain that while international approval of the results achieved in Geneva is growing, "These U.S. voices are more than just discordant tones. They indicate that loopholes regarding the militarization of outer space are being sought." He notes that it is hardly possible to differentiate any longer between offensive and defensive weapons, "especially since ostensible U.S. defensive weapons are intended solely to make the United States impregnable while retaining the U.S. capability of destroying the power centers in the Soviet Union, as it is said, with tactical and strategic nuclear weapons." For this reason, Von Schnitzler says, the Soviet Union wants nothing more than a ban on space weapons and binding agreements on a halt to and reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. "A search for loopholes cannot be permitted, discordant sounds must not be ignored, and news and false interpretations after the fact must be opposed," he stresses.

Von Schnitzler declares that "There will be no NATO or U.S. superiority. Equality and equal security, meaning respect for the security requirements of both sides, is what matters, and this must be on as low a level as possible until all nuclear weapons have been scrapped. We have a long and laborious road to travel. An initial step in this direction was taken in Geneva, and additional, greater steps must follow. Detours or steps that lead away from the only possible course must be publicly and widely exposed," he concludes.

ADN LINKS FRG'S KOHL TO REVANCHIST IDEAS

LD232323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 23 Jan 85

["Revanchist Leader Says 'Nothing Can Happen in Bonn Without Us'" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jan (ADN) -- Anyone who followed the macabre farce that lasted for days, including open and secret meetings between Federal Chancellor Kohl and revanchist leader Hupka, and agitated commentaries in the government-sympathetic press, could not have expected anything else: The new motto for the 'Silesian meeting' in Hanover in June and the old one are as alike as two peas in a pod.

The revanchists' slogan of "Forty years in exile -- Silesia remains ours" has been replaced by a demand that goes even further: "Forty years of expulsion -- Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free peoples." In the words of Hupka (CDU) himself, the "new" slogan is nothing more than an interpretation of the old motto and means that "Silesia is historically, intellectually, and politically a part of Germany within the 1937 borders."

Even in recent days, the revanchists in the Silesian "association" left no doubt that cosmetic amendments to their motto will have no influence at all on their goals. THE SILESIAN, the "association" organ published by Hupka, stated that in the coming months (we) must shake (ourselves) out of the feebleness of past years. "Mere phrases and cheap words" will no longer be tolerated. "Nothing can happen in Bonn without us."

KRENZ MEETS WITH ROMANIA'S NICU CEAUSESCU

AU222117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- During his visit to the German Democratic Republic, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], had an interview with Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist United Party of Germany.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, reference was made to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, between their youth organizations included, that are developing permanently, and the wish was expressed to expand and deepen bilateral, mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields of activity.

Ceausescu Concludes Visit

AU231951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin (AGERPRES) 23/1/1985 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, concluded his visit to the German Democratic Republic.

During the talks conducted on the occasion extensive information and experience were exchanged on the current concerns of the youth organizations in the two countries to enhance the young generation's contribution to steadily developing the socialist society, expanding the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples. It was considered that with the understandings reached at summit level as a basis, the Union of Communist Youth and the Free German Youth (FDJ) would further develop their manysided collaboration for better knowledge of the activities and concerns of the youth in the two countries.

During the exchange of opinions on the international activity carried on by the two organizations it was pointed out that the young generation throughout the world was vitally interested in solutions to the serious problems facing contemporary mankind and, in that context, emphasis was placed on the special importance of correspondingly observing the international youth year on the theme "Participation-Development-Peace".

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS

LD231743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Cairo today. He was invited by Egypt's Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who welcomed him at the airport. The GDR's ambassador to Egypt, Hans-Juergen Weitz, was also present.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that this official visit would contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer described his visit as the result and expression of the flourishing development of relations between the two states, particularly in recent years. He also said he was certain that his visit and meetings with leading Egyptian figures would lend further impulse to mutual relations and deepen the two countries' understanding for one another.

The official talks began the same day. The two ministers discussed in detail the status and prospects of mutual relations. They agreed in noting that a broad, healthy foundation has been laid and that this foundation guarantees a constant further development of political, economic, cultural, scientific, and scientific-technical cooperation.

Oskar Fischer drew attention to the fact that the GDR has at its disposal all the prerequisites for organizing closer cooperation with Egypt. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated his country's intention to expand in the future its relations with the GDR, which have proved in the past to be consistently reliable and profitable for both sides.

The two ministers devoted considerable attention to discussing the international situation.

Oskar Fischer told journalists after the end of the meeting: "The talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid are being conducted not only constructively, but in a good, open, and forward-looking atmosphere."

In the evening, the Egyptian foreign minister gave a dinner in honor of his guest. Planning Minister Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, Industry Minister Muhammad Mahmud Faraj 'Abd al-Wahhab, and Minister for Supply and Internal Trade Dr Muhammad Naji Muhammad Shatla were present.

In his toast, Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said the aim of the official visit is to strengthen bilateral relations. It is a pleasure to be able to say that there has been agreement on many of the questions discussed, including international questions, in the forefront of which stands the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem.

Dr Abd al-Majid thanked Oskar Fischer for his detailed explanation of the situation in Europe. Security on this continent is undoubtedly also of interest to the Middle East states, he said. This is why the Egyptian Government has followed talks between the USSR and the United States with the greatest attention. Egypt sees them as a very encouraging beginning and hopes that further talks will lead to an agreement between the two superpowers.

Touching on bilateral relations, the Egyptian foreign minister pointed to the fact that mutual trade has increased considerably since 1982. Egypt is very much looking forward to further steps in this sphere. In addition to the economy there are other areas for expanding bilateral relations, such as science and the arts. In this respect, too, Egypt is looking forward to an expansion of relations.

In his reply, the GDR foreign minister emphasized his conviction that both sides will strive to stimulate the traditionally wide-ranging relations, always directed at mutual advantage, between the GDR and Egypt. This includes broad and beneficial cooperation in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields as much as in the political field, where there has always existed and still exists much agreement between the two states on such important international fundamental questions the need for disarmament and the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The people of the GDR follow with concern and outrage the way in which, 40 years after the end of World War II, irresponsible imperialist circles are again playing the card of punitive military superiority and planning a new, and this time, nuclear war. Even space is to be misused to this end.

The GDR welcomes the USSR and the United States agreement, through their foreign ministers, to commence new negotiations involving the whole complex of questions relating to space and nuclear weapons of strategic and medium range.

The stable foundation of European peace rests on recognition of the political-territorial realities that arose following World War II, as expressed in the Helsinki Final Act solemnly signed 10 years ago, and on the so-called European treaty system at the start of the 1970's, the GDR foreign minister said. Anyone who questions these realities is playing with fire.

The GDR stands at the side of all forces and states in the region that unwaveringly strive for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict. A precondition for this is that Israel withdraw from all territory occupied since 1967. It is essential that the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and the foundation of their own independent state, as well as the independent and secure existence and development of all states in the region, be guaranteed. The GDR regards the convening of an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as the most suitable way to achieve such a solution.

REPORTAGE ON KOENIG'S SOUTHEAST ASIAN TRIP

Meets Suharto in Jakarta

LD191437 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Jakarta, 19 Jan (ADN) -- Indonesian President General Suharto today received in Jakarta Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting this Southeast Asian country.

The GDR politician conveyed to the Indonesian head of state best greetings and a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. President Suharto cordially reciprocated the greetings.

President Suharto underlined during the meeting that all the states, irrespective of their size, had the duty to do their best for the preservation of peace and international security. This primarily involves halting the arms race and the realization of measures aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The two sides agreed that there was no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

President Suharto expressed his satisfaction on the state of bilateral relations between the two states, and voiced his conviction that these relations could be developed further for mutual benefit.

On the same day, Gerd Koenig met with the president of the Indonesian Parliament, Amir Mahmud, for a talk during which Indonesia-GDR parliamentary relations were discussed.

In the course of his visit to Jakarta, Gerd Koenig also exchanged views with Professor Dr Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economy, finance and industry, on questions of economic cooperation.

Political consultations were concluded earlier at the Indonesian Foreign Ministry with Nana Sutresna, director general for political affairs.

Gerd Koenig also accepted an invitation by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta for a forum discussion.

### Visits Singapore

LD221733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Singapore, 22 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Singapore see real opportunities for developing bilateral relations. This was stated in Singapore on Tuesday by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig and Peter Chan, state secretary in the Foreign Office of Singapore. Opportunities exist primarily for further development in political dialogue, the formulation of contractual relations, and cultural cooperation.

Both sides described as good the development of trade since 1983, which was when the GDR set up a trade office in Singapore.

During consultations, both sides stressed the necessity of progressing towards detente and bringing the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, under control.

During his 2-day stay, Gerd Koenig met with other members of the government, as well as Singapore businessmen.

### HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION

AU231450 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday, Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria headed by Mohamed Abada, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, for a talk in the Central Committee building.

Mohamed Abada conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the FLN party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid, to the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Youcef Kraiba, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria to the GDR.

## DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER RISS DIES 17 JAN

AU221354 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19-20 January on page 2 carries a 300-word SED Central Committee obituary on the death of Lieutenant General Rudolf Riss, Central Committee candidate member and first deputy minister of the interior, who died "on 17 January, after a severe illness, at the age of 61." The obituary continues by praising Riss as a "tested communist" who "devoted his life to the aims of the revolutionary workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party" and "used all his strength for building socialism and for protecting worker-peasant power." The obituary then deals with his 40-year work as a member of the German People's Police.

## HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU231343 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party:

Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad: I am very pleased to convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and my own behalf on the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The SED will continue to undertake every effort to universally develop and deepen the friendly relations between our parties and states to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interest of preserving and securing peace in the world.

Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, accept my best wishes for the further prospering of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

I wish you health and personal well-being for fulfilling your responsible tasks.

## BRIEFS

PRC TRADE DELEGATION VISITS -- Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- A trade delegation from Heilongjiang Province headed by the deputy chairman of the provincial government, Gong Benyan, visited the GDR from 12 to 19 January for talks on further developing economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of China. During the course of their visit, the Chinese guests visited enterprises in the machine tool, food, and construction machinery industries as well as the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine and the imitation leather and fur/pelt combine to explore possibilities of expanding trade. The delegation was received for talks by Harald Rost, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dr Wolfgang Stamm, deputy minister of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction; and Hans-Joachim Lemmitzer, president of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 20 Jan 85 LD]

ERFURT SED OFFICIAL DIES -- The chairman of the Erfurt Bezirk Council, Richard Gothe, died today after a serious illness. An obituary by the GDR Council of Ministers states that the SED and the socialist state have lost a proven and experienced party and state functionary. He worked tirelessly with all his strength for the strengthening of the socialist state. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Jan 85 LD]

FDGB DELEGATION TO FRG -- Bonn, 18 Jan (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Main Executive of the Timber and Plastics Trade Union of the DGB, a delegation of the Central Executive of the Construction and Timber Industrial Trade Union of the FDGB visited the FRG from 14 to 17 January 1985. It was headed by the chairman of the Central Committee, Lothar Lindner. In talks with the representatives of the Main Executive of the Timber and Plastics Trade Union headed by Chairman Horst Morich, the two sides briefed each other on the breadth and current tasks of their trade unions as well as their international activities. The two sides affirmed as the most urgent task of the present trade union struggle to protect life and to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from our planet. In this connection they welcomed the first steps to new negotiations between the Soviet Union and United States, which involve the whole range of space and nuclear weapons. Both trade unions consider it their special duty, especially in the 40th year of the smashing of Hitler fascism and the ending of the World War II, to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, only peace. The two sides stressed the usefulness of the constructive trade union dialogue. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 18 Jan 85 LD]

BULGARIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are intensifying their scientific-technological cooperation in the consumer goods industry. A government protocol was signed in Sofia on Saturday, 19 January. Key points are the rationalization of transport, transhipping and storage processes, the selective use of robots and new technologies to provide added value. Ways are to be found to optimize the use of materials. It was agreed to exchange products in the cotton, knitwear, and shoe industries as well as industrial textiles. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 19 Jan 85 LD]

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BUCHAREST

LD231304 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi returned to Budapest from Bucharest Tuesday. He paid an official friendship visit to Romania on the invitation of Stefan Andrei, his counterpart.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA OPEN IN BUDAPEST 22 JAN

LD222006 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, Cuban deputy prime minister, minister of education and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Commission, arrived in Budapest Tuesday to attend the 13th meeting of the commission. At Ferihegy Airport he was welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehak.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the commission, and J.R. Fernandez Alvarez, as well as the two negotiating parties, opened discussions later in the day in compliance with a schedule fixed earlier.

SALVADORAN FMLN-FDR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

LD232103 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, is in Budapest for talks. Delegation leader Norma Guevara, a member of the Communist Party's Political Committee, told a press conference yesterday that the situation in Central America is very tense. She placed the responsibility for that on the United States, pointing to the suspension of talks with Nicaragua by Washington, making the Contadora Group's peace efforts run off course, and in addition, the right wing of El Salvador made the continued dialogue between the Duarte regime and the patriots doubtful.

LACK OF CONTRACT DISCIPLINE IN ECONOMY VIEWED

AU231344 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jan 85 p 6

[Article by Katalin Bossanyi: "Lack of Contract Discipline"]

[Text] In the final months of 1984, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce asked 100 enterprises and cooperatives active in the most diverse fields of the people's economy the following question: What particular tensions can be observed in relation to contract discipline, or more accurately, in relation to a lack of contract discipline?

It appears from the survey that 10-20 percent of agreements between enterprises -- delivery contracts -- are still verbal and not in writing. Confidence is, of course, a fine thing, although it can be assumed that in this case avoidance of a written pledge serves more to prevent subsequent mutual reclamations. It also frequently happens that orders are just recorded in a note rather than in a signed contract. The reason for this is well-known too: lack of goods.

According to the enterprises surveyed, the most "disturbing" circumstance in relation to contractual relations between units pursuing economic activities continues to be abuses resulting from superior economic strength. It is true, the survey shows, too, that this attitude is not necessarily unique to large enterprises. It depends much more on the monopoly situation created by the organization and what it produces. Experiences show that abuse of this kind of superior economic strength can be said to be general in relation to the supply of basic materials and semi-finished products.

Of course, the story does not end there, and this is also shown by the fact that the manufacturing industry enterprises act much like the trade enterprises, in the view of the latter. Last year there was an increase in cases of broke contracts and delayed deliveries owing to an inability to pay. The lack of railroad cars caused problems with more punctual deliveries, too, and in the case of export products, the temporary "disappearance" of transport documents, strange as that might be, caused tension. In several cases -- mainly in metallurgy, the machine industry, and light industry -- enterprises adopted a particular hide-and-seek act: When it came to stock-taking, although the goods had arrived according to the contract, they "were not at home."

In addition to the above-mentioned tension, however, there are also branch particularities. The Chamber of Commerce survey mentions as such comprehensive problems the "chain" trade with fruit and vegetables, and in the food industry, referring to foreign market causes, the unilateral breach by the poultry processing enterprises of contracts signed with egg-producing agricultural plants. A typical continuing problem in metallurgy is the irregular fulfillment of deliveries, in the face of which customers continue to be helpless. In the building industry, precisely as a result of a drop in demand, the situation has improved somewhat compared to the previous period, but it still happens frequently that general builders do not hand the site over to subcontractors on schedule as stipulated in the contract, and thus the work accumulates.

The chemical industry's "I wash my hands" attitude is also worth pondering: According to this, they stipulate in their contracts that faults in packaging material -- leaking, breaking, and dripping -- cannot be considered sufficient cause for rejection of an order. In light industry, problems are caused by the fact that repair of defective products is not done within 60 days, the excuse being lack of capacity. Thus, products are often exchanged or the purchase price reimbursed in cases where the problem could be repaired immediately at little cost.

The number of lawsuits resulting from breaches of contract has somewhat increased in the past year compared to the previous period but is still insignificant compared to what is possible according to the regulations and to what the enterprises could assert in claiming their economic interests. Of course, there is a difference between general "economic interests" and "everyone interests." And it seems that for the time being, the latter has more motivation for the units. They divide and multiply and come to the conclusion that it is still better not to sue for breaching a small contract lest they anger their partners in a bigger matter.

All this, of course, is hardly news to the reader. The subject, and the bulk of the conclusions have been prevalent for years. The same is true of the conclusions of surveys and examinations. That is: The irregularities mentioned above will naturally decrease with the spread of competition and ventures, and when market conditions become general. As contractual discipline, measured as a whole, has somewhat improved compared to that of 1983, it can be seen that progress has been made. Thus there is no reason for impatience.

## INTERACTION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CHANGES VIEWED

AY172040 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, chairman of the Central Statistical Office: "Economy and Society in Their Interaction"]

[Text] On a higher level of our economic development, increasing importance is being given to the question: To what extent has the economic development in the last decades contributed to changes in society and vice versa, how has progress in social development influenced the economy?

Development of the economy, industrialization, the production cooperative movement, which started on good foundations in the sixties and consolidated, and finally, the development of services, which started after a certain delay, ensured full employment for both men and women. Technological developments brought about a reorganization in the composition of active wage earners. This is reflected by the fact that, whereas in 1960 83 percent of all active wage earners were manual workers, at the beginning of the eighties their number had decreased to 70 percent and, while the number and proportion of manual workers active in agricultural-type work as their main job have considerably decreased, the number of those engaged in industrial and service activities has increased. At the same time, an increasing number of workers whose main occupation is not agriculture possess household farms or auxiliary farms. The composition of those engaged in activities other than manual labor has considerably changed. In the sixties, the biggest increase was in the number of technicians, but ever since the beginning of the seventies, the biggest increase has been in the number of people employed in health, social services, and cultural work.

In the period of accelerated economic development, the Hungarian population has been characterized by considerable social mobility. On the one hand, the flow has been from agriculture toward industry and other non-agricultural branches and, on the other, from manual jobs toward intellectual and office jobs. In addition, considerable changes have also taken place within these strata. For example, the proportion of professional and trained workers among industrial workers increased, and that of unskilled workers decreased. The fact that almost 41 percent of active wage earning women are now employed in intellectual or office work, and that the majority of this group have become mid-level professional employees, has had an effect on lifestyles. These social movements were an unequivocal improvement for those involved and began a considerable change in their way of life; they also influenced the lifestyles of families, especially children.

The fact that the obligatory weekly working hours have tangibly decreased in recent decades has also resulted in important changes in the way and quality of life. At the beginning of the sixties, the 48-hour work week was still general; only 350,000 people had a shorter work week, while now the 40-hour work week is becoming more and more general. Thus, the 2 free days per week can be used for cultural and artistic activities and for further education; in practice, however, a considerable number of workers are engaged on Saturdays and Sundays in extra work acquiring surplus income.

As a result of the regional development of the economy and particularly of industry, unfavorable influences on the way of life have also begun. First among these is commuting. This involves an extra burden not only for the person commuting -- 1.2 million people at the beginning of the eighties -- but also for the families involved, and it means that the division of labor in the families must be reorganized because the male members of the family, those generally commuting, cannot do their share of household work.

In addition to the commuters, there is a considerable number of people who, due to the great distance between their homes and jobs, are spending too much time "daily commuting". According to a 1981-82 survey, the return trip from work of 13.3 percent of the population required more than 1.5 hours daily, and another 10.7 percent spent 1 to 1.5 hours traveling.

In connection with economic development, a great advance in working conditions has taken place in industry, agriculture, transportation, and other branches. Technical equipment has improved, although we are still decades behind compared to more developed countries similar to us in size. In agriculture, the spread of new technologies and production systems and the development of modern animal husbandry plants have not only enlarged the technological possibilities, but also created considerably better working conditions than previously. Working conditions in the great majority of small units are much more unfavorable, and these less favorable conditions are primarily compensated for by higher income for those employed there.

The country's progress can also be measured by the fact that almost 2.3 million dwellings were built between liberation and 1983, and thus almost 2.2 million families moved to new homes. And while in 1949 the proportion of apartments without modern conveniences was almost 90 percent, today it is only 38 percent. The way of life has also been influenced by the fact that, since liberation, some 2 million people have changed their homes from villages to towns, and many big villages have become towns. Urbanization has also created a better supply of goods and more favorable cultural possibilities.

The improvement in dwelling conditions is proved by the fact that the population is spending more and more on suitably furnishing their homes: In 1960, 4.7 percent of overall consumption served these purposes; in 1980, of course, there was a much higher level, more than 6 percent. The supply of goods is not fully adequate in this area either. Supplies of household applicances at present are much more favorable than they were a few decades ago. For example, at the end of 1960 there were only 38,000 electric refrigerators in households; in 1980-1982 there were already 3 million. Lifestyles have also been greatly influenced by the spread of private cars, although they are not the usual means of transportation to workplaces today; they mainly contribute to more enjoyable leisure time and holidays.

The changes in our recreation habits perhaps best reflect changes in the quality of life. Increasing urbanization and the spread of housing projects, where the majority of the people live in multi-apartment blocks, has increased the demand for holiday houses and "hobby gardens." Characteristic of the spread of holiday making and tourism is the fact that Hungarians today belong to the recognized "wandering" peoples of Europe. While a few years ago, shopping-tourism was the priority, today, even if only slowly, this is increasingly being forced into the background. The Hungarian population spent 65 million days in 1980 both abroad and in domestic holiday hotels, while in the seventies they spent only 49 million days. There is a heartening increase in foreign tourism: 4-5 million Hungarian citizens travel abroad each year, 90 percent of them to socialist countries.

The changes in society have had a considerable influence on economic development. Just the fact that Hungarian society's class and strata structure has changed has influenced economic activity. In the beginning of the seventies, when there was a considerable spontaneous development of industry, or more precisely, regional development initiated by the enterprises, a new group of industrial workers emerged in the majority of the Hungarian villages. This group, including many women previously working only in the household or on household farms, became acquainted with organized industrial work and with more or less modern technology. In the last few decades, a new generation of young people has grown up who can no longer imagine the way of life and working conditions of their parents.

This group of people has demanded better working conditions and primarily strives to understand the purpose and point of its work. The majority of today's young people are receptive and ready to accept new knowledge. This is well-reflected, for example, in the efforts to introduce computer technology to both high school and general school students. At the same time, this receptivity towards new technology demands more technologically developed work. This also explains, among other things, the fact that young people 20 years of age are less and less taking up unskilled work requiring hard manual labor.

The effects of the changes in society on the economy are particularly expressed by the changed situation and full employment of women. This also requires that the economy facilitate women's household work. The economy should offer means (household appliances; installations; pre-cooked, ready-made foods) that make household chores easier and more efficient. However, this is far from being enough today. Under the current and expected price conditions, there is a need to ensure that families with a lower standard of living are not forced to return to the traditional work either.

It would be an illusion to believe that, under the current composition of society and at the current level and distribution of real income, we can solve the problems of women working in industry or other branches of the national economy by improving, for example, the choices of pre-cooked, ready-made, or frozen foods, or the choices of expensive household appliances. However, neither can we follow the other road of reducing the employment of women and sending the majority of them back to the "cooking pot." Under our current economic and social situation, we must increase the available choices, and not only between professional branches and jobs, but also as regards the possibility for full or part-time work, thereby contributing to the desire of families to have children.

In the current phase of our economic and social development, we can increasingly take into account those development-promoting possibilities that have still not yet been utilized. We could cite several examples in recent years to show that such reserves do exist and that they can also be usefully exploited. We also have resources in society, in almost all of its strata. In the coming years, we must strive to mobilize these resources as soon as possible.

## 'INVISIBLE' SECOND, THIRD ECONOMIES DISCUSSED

AU181506 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jan 85 p 7

[Interview given by Dr Maria Petschig, economist, to Maria Lakatos: "More Under-the-Counter Payments -- The Incomes of the 'Invisible Economy' -- Its Size Can Only Be Estimated" -- place and time not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] No one any longer questions the fact that statistics are an organic part of the economic sciences. The experts do, however, have a very difficult job in trying to estimate price increases in evasive areas; for instance, price increases in private trade or inflation in relation to gratuity money. We have discussed these problems with economist Maria Petsching, author of the book: "The Decline in the Value of Money Under Socialism."

[Lakatos] Ever since the spread of private industry and trade, and later, of small ventures, the statisticians have not been in an enviable situation. It is almost possible to estimate how prices change in these areas....

[Petsching] We can hardly provide a comprehensive picture, that is, precise data valid for all economic spheres. That does not mean that it is impossible to estimate, using different methods of course, the size of certain areas and the price changes within them.

For this, however, it is advisable to distinguish between the spheres of the second and third economy.

Normal Phenomenon?

[Lakatos] By the term second economy we generally mean the distribution of invisible income.

[Petschnig] It is true that this is the concept often used. In my opinion, from an economic point of view, it is more correct to list the legal and illegal activity of small entrepreneurs outside the socialist sector -- in other words, all kinds of nonstate and noncooperative production. The emphasis is on the fact that this activity is productive, and thus creates real income. The concept of a third economy can be applied to the processes by which incomes that have already been distributed once or several times change owners on the basis of various customs within the population. In order to make the delineation clear, we must stress that in these cases no socially new values are produced. The invisible wanderings of gratuities, tips, and payments on the side belong in this category, but so does the private real estate market, as this has nothing to do with increasing national wealth. Of course, considering this from the viewpoint of private individuals, the situation is completely different because the position one occupies in the third economy can also decisively influence one's prosperity.

[Lakatos] The disadvantage of this classification is that it does not at all consider whether the person gained his income legally or illegally....

[Petschnig] By the same token, we cannot take into account different classification points of view. Differentiation between whether the activities are legal or illegal is important from a social-ethical and penal point of view, and the delineation can also be made because of taxation. However, in the short supply economy, payments on the side by consumers, for instance, are a normal phenomenon despite the fact that it is illegal to do so, because this is the only way to obtain certain goods and services. I still consider this more honest than someone obtaining articles in short supply or obtaining higher level services through a privileged position in the social division of labor.

The Real Losers

[Lakatos] In recent years, the offerings in the shops have considerably improved, and there are considerably fewer shortages. In spite of this, payments on the side are spreading, and the number of instances of abuse of position have not decreased, either. What can the reason for this strange contradiction be?

[Petschnig] In our experience, those who pay money on the side out of necessity, or who abuse the privileges of their position, judge the question differently. It is possible that there is no contradiction involved here, as, with the differentiation between production and demand, shortages appear in different forms than they used to. Thirty years ago, for example, whether automobile tires were available or not was hardly a problem.

[Lakatos] The processes going on in the third economy are considerably different from the others. That is so because there are people who give tips and others who receive them, but it is impossible to know who derives considerable income from this source.

[Petschnig] Indeed, the characteristic of these incomes is that they are not equally distributed among the population.

The activities connected with real shortage areas mainly share the distributed money, that is, the income concentration is high here. On the other hand, a growing percentage of the population plays some part in the second and third economies, but there are still people who only pay the extra charge. They are the real losers.

[Lakatos] Although you have clearly outlined the delineations of the second and third economies and the particularities of producing income, we still cannot answer the basic question. Should we take into account the price increases observed here too, and if so to what extent? By what percent can prices increase at all?

[Petschnig] The answer is not an easy one. According to my analyses, the increases in prices and fees vary from area to area. One thing that is similar, however, is the fact that the extent of the increases considerably exceeds the official consumer price increases measured in the main economy. Besides, the rate of price increases and fees has accelerated in the eighties. Among its various components, an important one is the increase of prices in the main economy, which have caused material, energy, amortization, and living expenses to spiral. This "spiralling," according to my observations, means an acceleration of price increases. It can also be noticed that every small enterprise's tax tightening is reflected in the prices. That is, the consumer pays it. It is worth noting that today small entrepreneurs, based on their historical and social knowedge, are unable to take a long-term view. If someone invests in a venture now, he wants to get his investment back with interest within a few years. He feels that he does not have time to wait 10 or 20 years because by then the regulations that affect him might have changed. According to observations, the denomination of banknotes in circulation also plays a role in the increase of payments on the side. The custom for payments to lawyers is to give the largest denomination. A few years ago it was 100 forints, later 500 forints. Today, of course, depending on the importance of the case, the rate is usually 1,000 forints.

We Should Take It Into Account

[Lakatos] All in all, the price increases in the second and third sectors can somewhat change the annual consumer price index. How can we take these processes into account in the course of calculating this index?

[Petschnig] In no way should these price increases be taken into account in calculating the consumer price index. The consumer price index does not cover the "invisible economy" in any country in the world. Besides, our domestic consumer price index contains, even if insufficiently, price changes in the small trade services. As has been seen from our discussion, however, we are talking about more than this. There is already a need to deal with the problem because the economic importance of legal and illegal "small ventures" is playing an increasing role in our daily life. It is a factor in the development of our standard of living, no matter from which side we look at the issue, from those who are enjoying such incomes or from those who are paying. It is true that it is impossible to calculate these incomes or the population's expenses precisely, but the worst estimate is still better than not taking them into account at all. The second and third economies are having more than a negligible effect on the income gained in the first economy.

## POLITBURO VISITS GDANSK, DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENTS

LD231650 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] [No dateline -- as received] At an itinerant session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which was deliberating in Gdansk on 21 and 22 January, most important political, economic and social issues of the Gdansk Voivodship as well as party talks were discussed. The discussion was enriched with observations and resolutions from the visits by Politburo members and people taking part in meetings with work forces of Gdansk enterprises.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the state of implementation of decisions concerning various branches of the maritime economy. It was underscored that the resolute implementation of adopted decisions and a constant search for more efficient economic mechanisms to stimulate the development of various branches of the maritime economy are indispensable. Raising the standing of the profession of shipyard worker was considered an important task. Opinions presented to meeting participants indicated that the pace of housing construction, the development of social facilities and the municipal infrastructure in Gdansk Voivodship did not meet public needs. The shipyard's experiences in constructing apartments for its employees and hostels for workers was considered worth disseminating.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with opinions and suggestions on the price change proposals. It was pointed out that the price changes should be compensated with wage increases due to more productive and thrifty production.

The Politburo also assessed the work of the Gdansk party organization. It was underscored that the political enemy strove to take advantage of difficult living and housing conditions and the effects of sharp political and social conflicts. In these difficult conditions, the Gdansk party organization is rebuilding its standing and consolidating its authority. Particular attention is devoted to stimulating activity in the workplace. Thus, the works of the Gdansk party organization were positively assessed. However, insufficient activity in the economic sphere by party organizations was considered a weak point.

## OPOLE CELEBRATES 40TH TERRITORIAL ANNIVERSARY

LD231226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Report by unidentified correspondent from Opole Voivodship]

[Excerpt] Central festivities inaugurating celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the return of western and northern territories to the motherland are being held today in Opole Voivodship.

Representatives of the highest political and state authorities arrived here this morning, including: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL); Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD); and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON).

The delegation of the central authorities accompanied by Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the Party Voivodship Committee in Opole, and other representatives of voivodship authorities, is currently paying a visit to the Silesian otmet leather factory at Krapkowice. After seeing the factory, a meeting with workers will be held.

Later, the guests will go to St Anna's Mountain to the Insurgents Museum where a meeting with veterans of struggles for the return of western and northern territories to the motherland is expected, and flowers will be laid at the Monument of Insurgents. At the same time delegations of respective voivodships will visit the industrial centers of Opole Voivodship.

A rally of inhabitants of the Opole Voivodship on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the return of the western and northern territories to the motherland will be the most important part of today's festivities. The rally will be attended by representatives of the central authorities, veterans of struggles for the liberation of the homeland during World War II, and delegations for all voivodships.

## Jablonski Delivers Speech

LD232204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1726 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, at the Festival Hall in Opole marking the 40th anniversary of the return of the western and northern lands -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed assembly: We recovered the western and northern lands by paying an incalculable price in Polish and Soviet soldiers' blood. We have surrounded them with our love and heartfelt care. We have watered them with our own sweat, and they have borne fruit as never before, to the glory of the present generation and to the external benefit of future generations of Poles. That is why our reply to the voices that reach us from the West of those who dream of a renewed Germanization of the Polish western and northern lands, and who organize a congress under the slogan "Silesia remains ours," is a calm but unyielding one. The East German colonial region ceased to exist 40 years ago and will never come into being again. [applause]

There is no question of the borders, nor can there be. This matter has already been finally resolved. The victory in arms and the decisions of Potsdam provided the basis for the incorporation of the western and northern lands into the homeland, while simultaneously laying the foundations of the system of European peace and security. Our return to the Nysa, the Odra, and the Baltic also made possible the achievement of peaceful relations with our German neighbor, the GDR. The Gorzalec agreement of 1950 confirmed the recognition of the joint border and the will to further develop friendly cooperation between Poland and the GDR, which was implemented to its full extent in the years that followed. Thanks to this, for the first time in our history we have secure borders, which are not disputed by our neighbors, and relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation that grow ever closer.

People's Poland has also become an important and indispensable factor in the peaceful order in Europe. Our own strength, and the strength of our allies -- the members of the defensive Warsaw Pact -- are the watchmen over this order and over the security of all the nations of our continent. Anyone who wishes to reduce our role, to weaken us, to turn back the clock of history, anyone who does not wish to agree with its fair judgement is not just the opponent of Poland, but the enemy of peace in Europe and the world. We do not say this out of fear for the state of our territorial possessions, for no one can ever deprive us of what is our lawful possession. We say this out of a passionate desire to spare humanity a new conflagration of war, which would be a catastrophe of incredible dimensions for all the nation affected by it. That is why, since the moment we recovered our independence, we have not flagged in our consistent, stubborn struggle for international detente, for the peaceful co-existence of all states and nations, for complete respect for their sovereignty, for reductions in armaments and for disarmament, for the elimination of all the world's troublespots.

That is why we support all initiatives geared toward this end, while at the same time warning against every threat to peace and the security of nations.

Nor are we allowed to forget that two world wars were born on German soil. This is the viewpoint from which all opponents of new armed conflicts ought to judge such dangerous phenomena as the proclamation of theses about a merely temporary regulation of the borders of Germany, the questioning of the international agreements and treaties currently in force, the falsification of history and the spreading of myths about crimes committed against Germans, the alleged existence in Poland of a German minority, and the patronizing by official personages in the FRG of revisionist organizations. They have undergone a resurgence. They have gained new hope, as they have seen the increase in the aggression of the imperialist circles of America and observed the growing arms race, the heightened tendency to impose upon the world a form of diplomacy that once went by the name of the Wilhelmine gunboat diplomacy. The German revisionists have felt themselves to be the outpost of imperialism, in the belief that it would permit them to achieve their anti-Polish goals.

The Polish nation, rich in the experience of the struggle against the pressure to Germanize its western and northern soil, which takes up so large a portion of its history, and with its indisputable contribution to the victory over German fascism, has a particular duty to alert world opinion by calling on people of goodwill. Remember, there is no problem concerning the borders of Poland, only the problem of peace. [applause]

There is still time, however, for reason and good sense to prevail. We note and esteem the fact that there are also political forces within the FRG that express a will to continue coexistence between us on the basis of the fullest implementation of the treaty of 7 December, 1970. For it is our desire -- one that is not just dictated by the interests of Poland -- to restore constructive cooperation with the FRG. The indispensable precondition for this, however, is a clear and unconditional rejection of all daydreams about changing the political and territorial shape of Europe, and the consignment to the scrapheap of history of those who cannot or will not comprehend the basis upon which one can reach a genuine agreement between the communities of our two states. If this comes about, then the western and northern lands of the Republic, which constitute an inseparable component of our country and which will always be Polish, will also play their part in the peaceful cooperation with the FRG. [applause]

PZPR, SED OFFICIALS FROM 'FRONTIER AREAS' MEET

LD211732 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpt] In Gorzow today, the second seminar of the first secretaries of the PZPR Voivodship committees and the SED regional committees from the frontier areas of Poland and the GDR took place. The seminar focused on all aspects of neighborly cooperation between these areas. It was attended by representatives of the party organizations from Gorzow, Wroclaw, Jelenia Gora, Szczecin, Koszalin and Zielona Gora (SMCLN) and from Frankfurt on the Oder, Rostock, Dresden, Cottbus, and Neubrandenburg. The debates were chaired by PZPR Politburo candidate member and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, and SED Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee Horst Dohlus. Also present was party Central Committee Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski.

UN OFFICIAL HOLDS FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS

LD181226 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 17 -- United Nation's Under-Secretary-General Vyacheslav Ustinov, who is on a visit to Poland now at an invitation from Poland's Foreign Ministry, was received here today by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Their talk focused on the current international situation, including opportunities of the UN activities for the cause of peace and international security, and also the role to be played in this field by broad social strata in all countries, especially by opinion-creating circles. In this context, the participants in the talk pointed to the significance of the initiative to hold a world congress of intellectuals in Warsaw.

The under-secretary-general also paid a visit to the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), where he talked with the council's deputy chairmen, A. Beszterda and Z. Pilecki.

Later today Ustinov met with Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski. He also met with management of the Polish Institute of International Affairs [word indistinct] to report on the key issues of the UN activities for international security.

22 JANUARY POPIELUSZKO TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

LD222252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Report on Torun trial proceedings on 22 January with named witnesses and unidentified questioners]

[Text] Here is a report from the day's proceedings at the Torun trial in the case of the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

General Zenon Platek, former superior of the accused persons in the dock, continued to give evidence today.

[Begin recording] [Question] Will the witness please tell me if he had any information about whether Grzegorz Piotrowski was in Warsaw and was in his office, or else dealing with other matters in the ministry building, or whether he was sent on some official trip on the 19th? Does the witness know anything about this?

[Platek] No, I know nothing about this.

[Question] And what about the matter of this "W" pass for the 19th?

[Platek] I learned about this "W" pass after the fact, when Grzegorz Piotrowski was detained, yes, I think that's it. I then asked Pietruszka whether he had indeed issued that pass. He simply answered that he had issued them several times: Whenever there was a need for fast trips I would issue the pass, he said.

[Question] I am specifically interested in the 10th. What was his answer to that: Did he or did he not issue the pass?

[Platek] Well, he probably confirmed this, yes, he did confirm this, but was it Pekala who took it from the car or was it Chmielewski who took it from the car?

[Question] Did it transpire from this conversation that the accused Pietruszka had known what Grzegorz Piotrowski was doing on the 19th?

[Platek] Well, if he was saying it in the context of this: that he needed it to go somewhere and it seems to me that a statement like this can be found in the protocol, then he ought to have known where Piotrowski was.

[Question] I have a few questions connected with the days after the 19th and up until the accused Grzegorz Piotrowski was detained. I would like to make a few things more precise. Let us, perhaps, start from this: Is it the case, as the witness has said here, that Colonels [names indistinct] were assigned on the 20th to help with the investigations in Torun and Bydgoszcz?

[Platek] Actually, one was to be in Bydgoszcz, the other in Torun.

[Question] When did they first get in touch with the witness following their departure from Warsaw for those towns?

[Platek] On the night of the 20th.

[Question] Did the witness have any information whatsoever concerning the presence of those cars in Bydgoszcz, near that church, prior to those two colonels' getting in touch with the witness?

[Platek] No, not near the church, but I had information that Warsaw-registered cars were in Bydgoszcz. No one could say anything more concrete about this at that time. This was probably just before leaving for home.

[Question] On the 20th?

[Platek] On the 20th, yes. The attention mainly focused on that KZC vehicle.

[Question] Well, that's just what I'd like to find out: When did the witness learn of the number KCZ 0423 for the first time? Was it before the talk at night with the colonels, or was it during the day before that conversation?

[Platek] Already during the day, but already in the evening or at night. [as heard]

[Question] Please move on to the conversation you had with the colonels at night. What specifically was the witness told about the car?

[Platek] OK. It was said that there were three men, and then it was said this is the most important matter on which we are concentrating. [sentence as heard] Later he adds, he says, well there is also a report here that a car was involved here with registration WAB, and it all ended, actually on this WAB. The second phone rang and I was left with this WAB.

[Question] What happened the next morning?

[Platek] After waking up, I returned to this information and then linked it with what Mr Chrostowski testified, that is, with the light that could have been there, and what was conveyed to me by someone from Torun that it would have been a transmitter. As I was going to the office, I saw this WAB, and then I also saw the number 6031. And as I said, I asked the duty officer right away as soon as I went in whether the department had such a car. He said no.

[Question] I shall now read to the witness what defendant Pietruszka says about it and I would like the witness to comment on this. OK? Otherwise, we are a bit lost. [starts reading]

On 21 October, 1984, that is on Sunday, having been at work about 10 minutes, General Platek called me in and stated that when arriving at work he noticed that there was a car with registration number WAB 6031 in the parking lot outside Block B. He added he had information that a car with that license plate was seen on 19 October in Bydgoszcz. He did not say where he had gotten this information, or when he received it. Speaking about the registration number, he said: Do something about it so that there are not unnecessary associations with it. I am not sure he did not add: So that there were no unnecessary associations up to the moment of the whole matter being cleared up. I received this as an order to change the number plates. I add that Gen Platek told me that he personally noticed on the list of service cars in his Secretariat that the car registration number WAB 6031 was used by Piotrowski.

I did not comment on the instructions from Gen Platek, but called Piotrowski and said that a car with that number was seen in Bydgoszcz, and told him to change the number. What is the witness' response to the accused Pietruszka's explanations, as they are essential.

[Platek] I gave instructions, I saw such a car, and it should be clarified because - there are such associations. I did not say, I do not remember, that there was no question. About changing the number, I simply gave the instruction: Please clarify whether this car was used or not, and all other cars with a Warsaw registration. Because at that time, and even before, I had a telephone call from my superior asking me to report the matter, and he urged me, so this instruction was issued on the run.

[Question] Yes, but from explanations given by the accused Pietruszka, it clearly transpires that it concerned the car numbered WAB 6031.

[Platek] I don't remember the situation; I was in a hurry, as I said, and I don't know the facts.

[Question] But continuing further, can the witness say exactly who made a list of those cars for which, let us say briefly, an alibi had to be established?

[Platek] Who checked in detail? Technically, Your Honor, it would be difficult for me to say, and some of those cars, after the arrest on the first day, after the arrest of Grzegorz Piotrowski, I remembered last night when I analyzed it, it was after midnight, it was said in the news bulletin, among other things, this WAB 6031 was also mentioned, that it was detained in order to check the alibi of the owners of those cars.

[Question] Was this WAB on this list; is the witness sure of this?

[Platek] It probably was not on the list. I can't remember, but it probably was not.

[[Question] Indeed.

[Platek] I considered it as an extra task, for some extra procedure, because it is a car of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MSW) in any case...

[Question] It was not included on the list, but for an extra task, let us say, it was known as your car, and an alibi was to be clarified with you. When Colonels [words indistinct] returned from Torun and Bydgoszcz, does the witness remember this?

[Platek] I remember from the report of Colonel Pietruszka.

[Question] Yes.

[Platek] I returned to my office at about 1900.

[Question] It was on the 21st.

[Platek] On the 21st.

[Question] Please tell when and if the witness met the accused Pietruszka after 1900.

[Platek] Yes, I arrived in the office. I am not sure if it was immediately, but in any case I had this report from him because I was interested in what was done during the day.

[Question] Did he say anything about the meeting with the colonels?

[Platek] I asked about that, because I was very interested in it; after all, I had issued an order. He also said that the number KZC had been checked beyond all doubt. It was a false number. There were a lot of details like that, there were, let us say, but... it is a matter here of...

[Question] What interests us.

[Platek] Yes. About...

[Question] Did he say that they gave him the number of the car WAB 6031?

[Platek] No. I asked about that. He didn't pass them on, he said. This subject was not discussed.

[Question] One more thing. Can you state with absolute certainty that between 1800 and 1900 the defendant Pietruszka did not take part in some meeting that had been organized and in which he was due to take part? This is because the defendant Pietruszka...

[Platek] One in which I took part...?

[Question] Yes, for he continues to say that he was with the witness between 1800 and 1900, which was why he could not meet the colonels.

[Platek] I did not [word indistinct] such a fact?

[Question] One further question. Did the witness head the operational group?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] When did the witness' suspicions rest on a specific individual?

[Platek] Um...

[Question] On the 22d, in the evening, Piotrowski wrote that statement?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] Did that statement -- on that occasion, when the witness ordered that a statement be written, and left him with Pietruszka in the office, so that he could question him further, and when the witness went out to his superiors, did...? [leaves sentence incomplete]

[Platek] After reading the statement, there was no doubt in my mind that the matter absolutely demanded an explanation -- and not on the operational level, but on an investigative level.

[Question] Simply that -- in the opinion of the witness, he was under suspicion?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] On the 22d, in the evening?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] The witness received a certain document, to be precise, permission to take a trip out into the field, from the driver [name deleted]? What finally happened to this document? To be precise: Might the defendant Pietruszka have come to see this document again?

[Platek] Your Honor, this document surprised me, to say the least. Colonel [name deleted], well, boss, I've got this matter, I don't know how to begin or what I ought to say...

[Question] What I'm specifically interested in here is something else: not the circumstances in which this document was passed on, but the circumstances concerning the whereabouts of this document. To be specific: Might the defendant Pietruszka have come up against this document, in the sense of physical contact with it, the original, of course?

[Platek] [Word indistinct] After it had been handed over...?

[Question] After it had been handed over to [name indistinct].

[Platek] No, not after it was handed over, for I right away... I (?went out)... I had an appointment in the investigative bureau, and I said this to him: Listen, a document like the one the colonel has brought along, with various corrections and things erased here and there, I'll pass it on to the investigative bureau right away, but please bear in mind that there will have to be explanations concerning this matter.

I left with him. I went to keep my appointment with the bureau's director.

[Question] If I understood correctly, the witness spotted straight away that there were corrections on the document. If so, what were they?

[Platek] Well, on the back there were, shall we say, some notes; I do not know if they were also on the front. There was evidence of scratching near that figure, before the Roman numeral 10, as if it were scratched out or, shall we say, erased.

[Question] [Words indistinct] before the court asked about the circumstances, about whether he spotted any evidence that the document had been tampered with, replied in the negative. Is the witness sure that he did in fact talk with [word indistinct] at that time?

[Platek] I said: There are various signs here that the document has been changed. [end recording]

Subsequently, Gen Zenon Platek replied to questions by the prosecutor.

[Begin recording] [Question] Will the witness tell us whether members of the management were on duty in the department on the night between the 20th and the 21st?

[Platek] If there were no members of the management on duty, then one of the responsible section heads was on duty. At first, it was thought that one of the directors would stay. Since on the following day everyone had to be fit for duty, we probably decided that one of the section heads, a responsible section head who kew how to run things, would stay on duty and, should anything happen, I have an internal exchange number.

[Question] As I understand it, the duty officer was there and a number of -- how shall we call it -- extended management, people were also there.

[Platek] Yes, that is right.

[Question] Well, then, how is one to explain the fact that when a telephone call was put to the witness at home, neither the section head on duty nor the deputy director were told about it?

[Platek] My instructions were clear: When you have arrived and familiarized yourselves with the case, I would like you to inform me of the fast personally.

[Question] As far as the matter of the registration plate WAB 6031 is concerned: Has anyone, at any stage, put it to the witness that it could be a provocation against the (?SB)

[Platek] This was indeed said, right from the very beginning, when that uniform was there, when that eagle was left behind on that [word indistinct], well, some other things like that, or whatever: there were very many. [sentence as heard]

[Question] And the accused Pietruszka. What was his position with regard to this matter?

[Platek] He, too, was inclined toward that view.

[Question] Did the witness suspect -- and when -- that the accused, Pietruszka, had something to do with that event on the 19th?

[Platek] Esteemed court, it was difficult to suspect one's closest work colleague, especially as he carried out my instructions. When I began to suspect that this case concerning those cars was being dealt with, shall we say too slowly, I began to have suspicions. It is difficult to say whether I suspected Pietruszka; rather, I suspected the team charged with the task of explaining matters. In any case, already at that stage I began to be very careful, but as for suspicions themselves, well, they were my closest work colleagues, after all, colleagues who... [Platek does not finish his statement]

[Question] Does the witness link his suspension of duties as a director with the fact that defendant Pietruszka played this kind of role in these investigative actions?

[Platek] I can only repeat what the minister said to me, Your Honor, that in connection with the investigation in progress, it would be inappropriate for me to continue in my job. He did not make any critical comments.

[Question] When was defendant Pietruszka detained?

[Platek] I think on 2 November.

[Question] That is on the day you were suspended?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] Can the witness tell if it is true, as is alleged, that the witness was escorting Pietruszka to the investigation office?

[Platek] You mean, Your Honor, I would not put it like that. The director of the investigation office telephoned and he said: Come here with Colonel Pietruszka, as it will be necessary to provide some explanations. So, by going to the investigation office, I was not aware I was escorting; later I found out he was initially detained for 48 hours. But really, that was it.

[Question] When walking along corridors to the investigation office, did you say anything about registration number WAB 6031?

[Platek] I do not recall such a conversation.

[Question] In particular, did you agree on the contents of your statements or explanations on when you found out about the number being used in Bydgoszcz? This is what the defendant Pietruskza claims.

[Platek] No, there was no question of any agreeing on anything, as we were not aware that we were going for the purpose for which we were going. Apart from that, what was there to agree on; the facts were that, officially, I found out officially, that is, I can say here [as heard] about the registration number, the full registration number, on the 20th, Monday -- 22d, yes, 22d.

[Question] Has the witness come across an anonymous letter sent to Bishop Miziolek?

[Platek] Yes, as I said, the contacts were more frequent, and in one of the conversations, Bishop Miziolek, after a rather lengthy telephone conversation said: I have here, sir, an anonymous letter about the ransom. Then I said: Could the bishop kindly send us this document as this is a very important matter, particularly as we have some information that somewhere can be taken into consideration. Thus, I sent Colonel [name indistinct] to the bishop. As I remember, he brought a piece of paper, some peculiar letters, printed or written in [word indistinct]. That was not the only ransom noted. There was also a ransom note in Kalisz, if I am not mistaken, in the Jesuit church. We also set up a stakeout there for several days.

[Question] Concerning other problems regarding motives and [word indistinct] deed. As far as 1 May 1984 is concerned, the situation in the capital city of Warsaw, what role did Father Jerzy Popieluszko play in this? Were there any events on that day?

What countermeasures had been made by the Ministry, and about which effects of those countermeasures can the witness tell the court?

[Platek] In St Stanislaw Kostka Church, if I am not mistaken, there were banners, and some slogans; leaflets had appeared; there was perhaps an attempt at some demonstration march. I think that details which we later on conveyed to -- and protests made perhaps, not perhaps but for certain -- the Office for Religious Affairs conveyed, were precisely formulated. [as heard]

[Question] Was the subject -- perhaps the witness knows something about it -- of correspondence between Minister Lopatka and the primate (?raised)?

[Platek] Yes, I remember because I was often in contact. I had knowledge.

[Question] Did the witness come across the problem of remonstrations by the Secretariat of the Episcopate concerning press publication about Father Jerzy Popieluszko?

[Platek] Yes, there were publications concerning Father Popieluszko.

[Question] What was the stance of the Episcopate Secretariat on the issue?

[Platek] At the stage when the Episcopate Secretariat was not perhaps too well informed, or when it had not firm evidence, then it endeavored to dismiss the issue. And later on when evidence was submitted, the issue was treated [questioner interrupts].

[Question] Were the authorities informed about the facts of Father Popieluszko's continuing extrareligious activity though it was contrary to the law, and despite the fact that a penal procedure was in progress?

[Platek] Of course, this direction was agreed on, its implementation was agreed on.

[Unidentified speaker] Esteemed court, to lend greater credibility to the witness' testimony regarding this, I would like to submit -- and ask that it be included in the evidence materials -- photocopies of the following documents: a photocopy of Minister Lopatka's letter of the Primate, and a memo from the Office of Religious Affairs which also contains the relevant excerpts regarding Father Jerzy Popieluszko. These documents, in the final analysis, created the grounds for making the decision about which the witness told the esteemed court here, in his evidence. [end recording]

The court also read out four extensive documents. Subsequently, a discussion took place, during which the sides presented their positions with regard to having these documents included among the evidence materials.

Justifying its proposals, the Prosecutor's Office referred to the public interest which makes it imperative to show the work of the department of which General Platek had been in charge as it really was; that is to say, to show that this work was based upon talks with the Episcopate and upon pointing out the activities of priests outside religion. Lawyers defending the accused supported the Prosecutor's Office's proposal, emphasizing that the inclusion of these documents would help determine the motives of their clients in their actions. Plenipotentiaries of auxilliary prosecutors lodged objections, however, stating that there was no need to include these documents among evidence material, since no one denies that the department's rules made no provisions for the use of physical force. They also drew attention to the fact that the court ought not to interfere in such delicate matters as the state-church relationship.

Both the prime minister and the primate made their views known regarding this relationship. There was, therefore, no need at all for the court to deal with this matter on the basis of incomplete documents, and, after all, the matter before the court concerned another issue altogether.

After deliberations, the court adjourned the examination of this proposal, emphasizing at the same time that the next examination of this proposal may take place in the event that the Prosecutor's Office should reject it yet again. [sentence as heard]

The court also read out the duty notes of the Torun and Bydgoszcz Voivodship offices for internal affairs, pertaining to operations aimed at finding Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Begin recording] [Question] Let us commence the next stage, that of substantive content. Was there an instruction, as the witness has said, that the documents pertaining to the departure of the cars and this documentation should be checked, in order to determine the cause of what took place on the 19th?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] Will the witness tell us whether the circulation of documents, the system of documents in existence within the department, ensured the possibility that the departures of those cars could be controlled?

[Platek] Yes. And knowing such a fact, or guessing a fact like this, one would have to turn to the head of the department, of the garage. One ought to find that order in functionaries have travelled beyond the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw. This did not apply to the voivodship alone, but rather there was this principle in general throughout Poland.

[Question] I have a question for the witness. The deposition of Pietruszka was read here. Was the witness in the habit of checking upon the execution of an order whenever he issued one?

[Platek] When it came to matters of less importance, I was of the opinion that my deputies were sufficiently responsible -- for they were all employees with many years of experience -- and they ought of their own accord to have felt a duty to inform me...Otherwise I would have had to go up to every one a couple of times each day and ask him.

[Question] Did the witness check up on the progress of the explanation of this number, WAB, and of these cars? Did the witness check upon it as it went along, or did he leave the checking up to Pietruszka?

[Platek] I have already explained this. After issuing an order with such haste, I went to my superior and returned in the evening, asked, and then ordered other services to see to its implementation.

[Question] Did this come from the department, from this group, in fact?

[Platek] No, that was beforehand... [word indistinct]

[Question] To be brief, what I mean is...Perhaps I'd better explain the question again. Did the witness check up on this or did he think that the witness' deputy, namely the defendant Pietruszka, would follow up on the matter?

[Platek] I thought Pietruskza ought to check up on its execution.

[Question] Until what moment was Pietruszka an official member of your group?

[Platek] Up to the very...up to the moment of (?detention)...up to 2d.

[Question] Up to the 2d of November?

[Platek] Yes. [end recording]

About 1730 the court adjourned until tomorrow. Gen Zenon Platek will continue to give evidence.

'CONTROVERSY' ARISES DURING TORUN TRIAL

LD221734 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Torun, 22 Jan (DPA) -- Today in Torun at the trial for the murder of the opposition Polish priest, Jerzy Popieluszjo, a bitter controversy arose concerning the political orientation of the proceedings. The joint plaintiffs appearing as representatives of the murdered man's family objected to the prosecution's application to include in the trial records several protests from the Polish Government to the Episcopate concerning alleged "political excesses" by Popieluszko and other priests.

This trial, which is one of the most important cases in postwar Poland, is concerned with the most serious crime of all -- political murder, the lawyer Jan Olszewski said. However, the court is introducing "elements of political theater", he said. He was disturbed and outraged by such a development during a trial.

The lawyer Andrzej Grabinski criticized the fact that during this trial several documents had been read out that "were intended to defame, if not the whole church, then at least the person of Father Popieluszko," and that have nothing to do with the indictment. The documents that were produced concern relations between church and state, where are delicate, and important for the entire population.

In this political controversy, the chief defendant, Grzegorz Piotrowski, also played a part, stating that he never claimed to have murdered the clergyman because he opposed the government's policy toward the church. He made the decision to kidnap and "intimidate" the priest only "under certain conditions." Popieluszko was killed "only out of fear," the demoted security officer said.

Today, General Zenon Pldtek, head of the Interior Ministry department to which the four defendants belonged, gave evidence for the entire day. He asserted that he knew nothing about the preparations for the use of physical force against Popieluszko. He had also not seriously suspected his deputy, Colonel Adam Pietruszka, until the latter's arrest on suspicion of complicity.

In Warsaw, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban declared that the party and government continued to have complete trust in the organs of the Interior Ministry. The murder of Popieluszko was an isolated event. It gave no cause for a sensational, fundamental reorganization of the Polish security service, although the case is a signal to improve political and official control.

SPOKESMAN JERZY URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD222020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Unidentified correspondent's report on press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban on 22 January in Warsaw; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] At the beginning of today's press conference, the government press spokesman dealt with the question of pastors of the Baptish Church and Catholic priests in the United States who have been charged by the U.S. prosecutor with using church buildings for purposes that run counter to religion.

[Urban] "The point is that refuge has been given in churches to political refugees from Guatemala and El Salvador, to former political prisoners, or to persons threatened with death in those countries in view of their political activities or political convictions. Sixteen representatives of the church who had taken care of the refugees seeking political asylum in the United States have been charged with plotting against the federal government by aiding and sheltering those people in church buildings. Representatives of church organizations in the United States have stated that their activities are essential for saving human lives since the U.S. Administration has refused to give asylum to the refugees despite the Refugees and Asylum Act which, in the opinion of church representatives, should have made a step of this kind incumbent upon the American authorities.

"In connection with this, in connection with those events which the Polish public follows with lively interest, the conviction is gaining ground, as far as Polish public opinion is concerned, that the concept of freedom and human rights are treated tendentiously by the American authorities, depending on the direction of their political sympathies or antipathies. Is the question of granting asylum one in which you can pick and choose? Polish public opinion regards these events as something that drastically exposes the insincerity of the policy of supporting human rights that the United States proclaims."

Subsequently, Jerzy Urban was asked to comment on the statement made by Alan Romberg, deputy assistant secretary of the Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, concerning the provocative broadcast put out by Radio Free Europe that compared Poland to Hitlerite Germany.

[Urban] "The Polish side's position is this: That the U.S. authorities bear full responsibility for the programs of that subversive radio station. It does not matter to us which U.S. authorities bear this responsibility. That radio station is programmed by state establishments situated in Washington. On the spot, in Munich, it is controlled by American management. The radio station far exceeds its aims, phrased in such an unreal and inoffensive way in its mandate, by engaging in subversive activities and inspiring events that are negative as far as Polish life is concerened. It is inflammatory; it sows hatred and it lies.

"That is why we are of the opinion that, at the very least, a change in the thrust of Radio Free Europe's programs is an essential element for improving Polish-American relations. The fact is that the Department of State distanced itself from merely one clearly scandalous attack by that radio station."

Next, the government press spokesman spoke about various speculations in the Western press concerning the effects of the trial of the murderers of Father Popieluszko on the role, structure, and working methods of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW].

[Urban] "[Word indistinct] crime with which those former functionaries of the MSW are being charged does not constitute an argument justifying the need for essential reorganization of those bodies, it is only a signal indicating the need for improved political and service supervision, and for improving the supervision of complete respect for the law by every functionary. In accordance with this, matters are proceeding and will continue to proceed."

Urban was asked for details on the agreement initiated by the Polish Government with the Paris Club, and about the effects of the agreement in Poland.

[Urban] "According to the agreement initiated between the Polish Government and the so-called Paris Club, all payment undertakings of Poland due to guaranteed credit by governments that were to be paid in 1982-84, amounting to $12 billion, will be paid over the period of 10 years with a 5-year grace period; this means that for 5 years, Poland will not be paying. Repayments are to begin on 1 January 1990, when the 5-year grace period expires, and will be completed on 1 July 1995.

"The repayments are to be in 12 half-yearly installments. Representatives of 17 Paris Club creditor countries agreed to recommend to their governments, or institutions, these conditions for restructuring or refinancing Poland's debts dating from 1982-84. Detailed conditions will be defined in bilateral agreements that will be concluded between our government and the government of each creditor country. We will pay interest on the restructured $12 billion debt.

"One half of the interest payment earmarked for 1985 will be paid by the end of December of this year, and the second half in four installments in 1986-89.

"The interest rate will be agreed upon bilaterally between the Polish Government and the government of each interested country. In principle, it has been agreed that soon a Polish request will be considered for the restructuring of Poland's payment undertakings, due to guaranteed credits, which are to be repaid in 1985. It is conditional on the Polish Government concluding appropriate bilateral agreements concerning restructuring of its undertakings for 1982-84, and treating all creditors on equal terms, and [words indistinct]. "An assurance has been received that the restructuring of debts for 1985 will be reviewed on proper conditions and along proper principles. Therefore, as a result of the agreement that has been initialed, talks will be held with 17 governments on the subject of prolonging the period of repayment and obtaining new credits. After these talks, and on recipt of proper credit conditions, conditions will be created for the final signing of the Paris agreement, which, I repeat, has only been initialed.

"The initialed agreement, after being signed, will serve to normalize economic relations with the West and bury [grzebaniu] the policy of restrictions, which has ended in a fiasco. It will also help the expansion of our economy, as access to credits is one of the conditions for export growth, and export growth will not only allow debt repayment, but will also help imports, which assist our production.

"In order for the document to be signed, that is, for Poland to accept the initialed pledges, appropriate economic conditions are needed, that is, normal conditions of international trade exchange and financial cooperation that are not burdened by restrictions. Also needed is the possibility of receiving credits and conditions that will encourage Polish exports. Our creditors must be aware of this."

One of the journalists asked if the church made attempts to transfer Father Zych from prison to a monastery.

"During the time the sentence was served, the church often intervened in his case.

In July 1983, the Secretariat of the Episcopate asked for Father Zych to take part in holy mass in prison. This was approved. In July 1984, the primate of Poland applied to the chairman of the Council of State for pardon for Father Zych, who, as was claimed in support of the application, feels demoralized in prison and psychologically exhausted. The Council of State did not pardon Father Zych. Next, the secretary of the Episcopate applied in February 1984, sorry, I meant to say not next, but earlier, for Father Zych to have permission to be visited by other priests. This request was approved.

"Also in February 1984, the primate of Poland asked for Father Zych to be put in a monastery instead of a prison; this did not happen. In June 1984, the secretary of the Episcopate applied for Father Zych to be freed from prison. This did not happen."

GOVERNMENT OFFICE REPORTS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD201509 Warsaw PAP in English 1401 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 -- The Government Press Office prepared a report on the government major work in 1984.

The 1984 economic tasks were subordinated to goals of the 1983-1985 national socio-economic plan. Results attained in production show that a higher than planned pace was attained in production show that a higher than planned pace was attained in almost all branches of production. The report of the Press Office stresses that in its work, the government dealt with counteracting negative phenomena in the economy and limiting existing threats.

These actions include the implementation of the principle of a "hard-to-get money", prolonging the period of the "freeze" on contractual retail prices of industrial consumer durables, improvement in conditions for purchasing farm produce, and creating possibilities to increase employment in industries working for the needs of the market. The scale of the progression of burdens on the state fund to re-train employees was increased and the scope of preferences and reductions was limited. Steps were made to improve the situation on the investment front.

The government presidium dealt with the development of metallurgy and fuel-energy complex, and approved programmes and time-tables for automation and robotization of industrial production. The government continued work on programmes for developing pharmaceutical and oil refinery industries and agricultural chemistry reaching into the prospects of a dozen or so coming years.

The document recalls decision taken as regards agriculture and food economy, thanks to which agriculture attained favourable results and deliveries of basic foodstuffs for the market improved.

The government sent a report on the implementation and results of the economic reform to the Sejm. The conditions are created for swifter development of agricultural and food complex, housing construction and health care.

The document dwelt extensively on market equilibrium, the policy of prices, wages and taxes, and the state's welfare policy.

In 1984, the government prepared a report on the state of Polish science and technology and on the main lines of the state's scientific and technological policy till 1990. It also adopted a programme to develop the education's material base in 1986-1990. Much attention was also paid to improving conditions of the youth's adult and professional start.

A section concerning international cooperation stresses that consolidation of alleged relations and development of all-round cooperation and economic integration with socialist states were a priority line of the government foreign policy in 1984.

The document recalls effects of meetings and talks on the highest level held by W. Jaruzelski and K. Chernenko in May 1984. These meetings and visits resulted in the adoption of a long-range programme for cooperation in the economy, science and technology. They also resulted in specifying a programme for a broad economic cooperation for 1986-1990 and agreeing upon a long-range plan till 1990.

The report recalls also other visits by party-and-state delegations on the highest level from socialist countries and also from non-aligned and developing states.

The document recalls visits to Poland paid by the Austrian, Finnish and Italian foreign ministers and by the minister of state at the British Foreign Office. Participation of Polish delegations in the work of the U.N. and its specialized agencies played an important role in protecting Poland's interests. The visit to Poland by the U.N. secretary-general and the UNESCO director-general expressed recognition and consolidation of Poland's position in the international arena.

The last chapter of the report points to a prepared programme for developing culture till 1990. It also recalls a government assessment of the state of implementing the law on propagating culture.

SEJM COMMISSION CONSIDERS INTERNAL MINISTRY LAW

LD231851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Matters connected with the functioning of state notaries' officers were discussed today by the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration and the Administration of Justice.

In the second half of (?its session), the commission acquainted itself with a report on the implementation of the law on the office of the minister of internal affairs and the sphere of action of the bodies under his supervision. On the basis of a recent inspection, the Sejm deputies stated that the 18-month period since the law was adopted had been properly utilized.

MINING INDUSTRY TO BEGIN WORKING SATURDAYS

LD231317 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 23: The realization of this year's tasks concerning the extraction of hard coal and lignite will require miners' work on Saturdays and better organization and management, the management of the Mining and Power Industry Ministry said yesterday.

The 1985 central annual plan provides for the extraction of 191.5 million tonnes of hard coal and 53 million tonnes of lignite. Hard coal exports are expected to total 40 million tonnes, including 27 million tonnes to the dollar-zone countries. The electric energy production is planned to reach 136.5 billion kWh.

These tasks exceeded last year's figures. The balance of fuels and power, however, will be very tense.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS

Meets With Ceausescu

AU222038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- The RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received, on Tuesday, January 22, in the mountain resort of Predeal, Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed cordial greetings, as well as wishes of good health and full success in his activity on behalf of Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Zyiang, and Li Xiannian.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warmest greetings and wishes of good health and further successes in their activity to the Chinese party and state leaders.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the Romanian-Chinese summit understandings and talks, which contributed decisively to the expansion and deepening of bilateral ties on the political, economic, technical-scientific, and cultural plane, as well as in other fields of activity. Assessing the results of the ongoing Bucharest talks, the major role was underscored which the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration plays in further stepping up the Romanian-Chinese manysided cooperation, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of world peace, detente and understanding.

The RCP and Romanian state leader expressed his concern over the tension existing worldwide, over the serious threat posed to world peace by the escalation of the arms race, by nuclear escalation in particular, over the widening gap between rich and poor countries, the accentuation of states of conflict in various areas of the world, and showed that the most stringent problem of our epoch was the ensurance of peace, the elimination of the threat of a new destructive war. Highly assessing the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva and the accord to start negotiations on disarmament questions, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to do everything and to further work in a constructive spirit for the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures primarily, for the safeguarding of individuals' foremost right to free and dignified existence, to peace.

Reference was also made to questions regarding the world economic situation, with emphasis on the importance of eradicating underdevelopment, setting inter-state relations upon equitable bases, building a new world economic order.

Romania's and the People's Republic of China's resolve was expressed to boost their international cooperation, in the interest of the promotion of a policy of peace, independence and collaboration among nations.

The interview was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy prime minister, by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

### Signs Trade Protocol

AU231004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2057 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- During the talks in Bucharest between Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Chen Muhua, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the People's Republic of China, the stage was analysed of the bilateral economic links, the way in which the decisions and tasks set during summit meetings were implemented, the course of last year's mutual deliveries of goods. Furthermore, new measures and ways were agreed upon to expand and diversify trade, to develop the Romanian-Chinese economic cooperation this year.

At the end of their talks, the two ministers signed a protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the Governments of Romania and China in 1985. The document provides for a substantial increase in bilateral exchanges of commodities.

### Departs From Bucharest

AU231240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1213 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/1/1985 -- Chen Muhua, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the People's Republic of China, left Bucharest on January 23 after paying a visit to Romania at head of an economic delegation. The Chinese minister was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other officials.

## DPRK OFFICIAL MEETS CEAUSESCU, SIGNS AGREEMENT

### Vice Premier Meets Ceausescu

AU222047 Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- On Tuesday, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received in the resort of Predeal, Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, chairman for Korea of the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission for Questions Related to Economic and Technical-Scientific Relations between the two countries, whose proceedings are taking place in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial salute on behalf of Kim Il-song. A warm salute was also addressed on behalf of Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Kim Il-song his warm salute and the friendly Korean people wishes of ever greater successes in socialist construction. Likewise, the RCP general secretary conveyed a warm salute to Kim Chong-il. During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and close collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which steadily expand and deepen, in keeping with the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

The significant progress was underscored made in the development of collaboration on the economic and technical-scientific and other fields of activity, and emphasis was placed in that context on the results of the current session of the joint commission in point of further deepening the Romanian-Korean collaboration on various planes.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the Romanian people's solidarity with the Korean people's just fight. He reasserted active support to Kim Il-song's proposals for reunification and the building of an independent and peaceful Korea, to his recent initiatives for the lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula with a view to a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Korean issue.

On behalf of the party and state leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian party and government, the whole people the warmest thanks for the support granted to the fight for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

In connection with the major aspects of the international life, the Romanian party and state leader highlighted the particular importance of the cessation of the arms race, the adoption of tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, and the particular importance of settlement of all litigations and states of tension and conflict by peaceful means, through negotiations alone. Moreover, the significance was brought to the fore of the efforts to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, ensure peace throughout the world.

The interview was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission.

## Signs Trade Protocol

AU231952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/1/1985 -- The eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Relations Between Romania and the DPR of Korea concluded in Bucharest on January 23.

The two delegations led by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and by Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administrative Council of the DPR of Korea, co-chairmen of the commission, surveyed, in keeping with the understandings reached during summit talks, the stage of bilateral economic ties and the way in which the decisions adopted at the previous session had been carried into effect.

New actions and measures were set for the further expansion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration in spheres of mutual interest, for the increase and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges.

At the end of the session the co-chairmen of the commission signed a protocol which contains the new measures agreed upon by the two sides.

## CRUDE OIL PLAN FULFILLED DESPITE WEATHER

AU231237 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1209 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/1/1985 -- According to the data supplied by the Ministry of Oil, the crude production is on the rise: the extraction plan at a national level is being exceeded day in day out.

The average these last few days with the extra oil output was of 1.2 per cent and a number of drilling-extraction trusts reported up to 2.5 and 5.2 percent plan toppings. Outstanding results were recorded last week by the oil workers of the oil units of Moinesti, Boldesti, Bolintin and Arad. The crude production is permanently checked with every well. For all the hardships caused by this winter starting January 14 the Romanian oil industry increased its daily production by 300 tons of crude. Important production rises are estimated for the next days, thanks to technical, technological and organizational steps taken according to the specific situations. A large number of wells that had been kept idle because of the snowfalls were promptly put to work again. The number of wells waiting for repair works dropped by another 70 last week. As early as the beginning of the month the executives and experts from the ministry were sent to productive units to give expert technical assistance. The Romanian oil workers were also assisted by the builders of machinery and equipment who delivered equipment and spare parts ahead of schedule. The natural gas extraction too, grows. A number of gas wells report tangible plan toppings. One of the large gas fields, at Tirgu Mures, which is staffed with over 1,100 workers, supplied the national economy this year with 21 million cu.m. of gas above the plan. Following the improvement of the technological parameters of the wells, the per well speed of operation considerably increased and the idle time dropped by over 50 per cent. Energetic action is taken for the putting of new wells into operation. At the same time, new, modern gas compression stations were put to production, equipped with big-capacity plants. The Medias gas central reports that 230 new production units will be put into operation this year which will increase Romania's natural gas production by some seven million cu.m. a day. At the same time, over 50 disused wells will be put into operation again through new technological procedures.

## CHARGES AGAINST ANTISTATE DEFENDANTS ALTERED

LD231737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the conclusion of today's hearing in Belgrade District Court, Deputy District Public Prosecutor Danilo Nanovic altered the charges brought against the six persons accused of conspiring to carry out hostile activities. The prosecution reduced the charges against Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, and Milan Nikolic to the criminal act of hostile propaganda and completely dropped the charges against Pavlusko Imsirovic for lack of evidence.

Following its earlier decision to hold separate court proceedings for Gordan Jovanovic due to health reasons, the tribunal chaired by Zoran Stojkovic was compelled to make the same decision with regard to Vladimir Mijatovic at the beginning of today's hearing. Mijatovic, who was to be handed a decision nominating an officially-appointed defense counsel, without which the trial cannot continue, could not be found in his apartment either yesterday or today and his whereabouts are still not known. The only option the court tribunal had left to ensure Mijatovic's presence in the courtroom was to issue an order authorizing his detention for 30 days.

Since these two defendants will be tried separately and on the basis of evidence thus far presented, the prosecution, as explained by Deputy Public Prosecutor Nanovic, altered the indictment. The altered indictment now charges Milic, Olujic, and Nikolic with "maliciously and untruthfully presenting sociopolitical conditions" in articles and, with regard to the first two, also in speech, "and with calling for and inciting people to make an unconstitutional change in the socialist, self-managing social order."

The altered indictment also charges them with possessing and duplicating hostile material for the purpose of distributing it or giving it to others to read.

The indictment regarding Olujic has, however, been supplemented with concrete incriminating actions. He duplicated 10 pages of the emigre paper NASA REC and gave them to Gordan Jovanovic to read. Olujic's indictment adds that he gave another person his writing about 1968 in which he asserts among other things that our system "is neither democratic nor left" and that this was allegedly discovered by the student movement in 1968.

At today's hearing the president of the bench, Stojkovic, presented the content of a number of texts found and confiscated during the search of Milic, Olujic, and Nikolic's apartments. This refers first to three of Milic's texts and to one each of Olujic's and Milic's, the contents of which are already outlined in the indictment. The content of two texts from the emigre paper NASA REC, the examples which were found in Olujic's apartment, and one text in English on Kosovo found without the author's name at Nikolic's place, were also presented. The court heard the report by the republican secretariat for internal affairs on the founder and orientation of the NASA REC paper published in London that asserts it is a paper of the intellectual section of enemy emigres and the organ of the so-called "Union for Liberation," which aims to destroy and turn Yugoslavia into a confederation with a multiparty system and with reliance on the West. Regarding the text on Kosovo, Nikolic and his defense counsel, Tanja Petovar, repeated that this was a working version of author Michele Lee, published earlier in the British periodical NEW LEFT REVEIW, and sent to Nikolic for his review. In asserting this, they referred to the letter from the periodical's editorial board and to other evidence produced earlier.

The defense persistently demanded that the texts mentioned previously be read together with the explanation, that by contracting them their meaning could be distorted. The president of the bench Stojkovic explained that the bench was duty-bound to assess the whole of the texts and that it had the right to present a concise form of their contents.

The trial will resume tomorrow.

TRIAL OF MLADENOVIC POSTPONED AT DEFENSE REQUEST

LD231809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of Milan Mladenovic, 34, charged with hostile activity, which should have resumed in Belgrade today, has been postponed until 28 January. The tribunal chaired by Judge Dusan Radosevic has complied with the defense request to have more time to study written evidence or, to be more precise, the personal diaries kept by the accused. After considering the request twice, the court gave the defense more time than it had asked for to enable it to study the evidence.

As is well known, Milan Mladenovic has been charged with establishing ties with the "New Democratic Alternatives" group in Paris which pursues hostile activity against Yugoslavia and with doing editorial work for and publishing articles in SAVREMENIL, the Chetnik-oriented emigre newspaper.

DPRK VICE PREMIER MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Received by Djuranovic

LD231736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today in the Palace of the Federation Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, who is paying a visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the federal secretary of foreign affairs. Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic took part in the meeting.

During a cordial and friendly conversation Kim Yong-nam conveyed President Kim Il-song's most cordial greetings to the SFRY Presidency, which was reciprocated by President Djuranovic who expressed his best wishes for the success of the DPRK.

During the part of the talks on bilateral relations, which were assessed as good, both sides drew attention to the possibility of promoting cooperation at the economic level -- an economic agreement was reached during the visit to Yugoslavia last year by President Kim Il-song.

Djuranovic and Kim Yong-nam paid special attention to the need for more intensive activity by the Nonaligned Movement during the present aggravated international economic and political conditions. The importance of cooperation was stressed in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement as one of the essential orientations of nonaligned countries, especially bearing in mind the present difficult position of many nonaligned and developing countries.

During the meeting the importance of the forthcoming activities of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement was emphasized, especially the ministerial meeting in Luanda, which will offer a new opportunity to establish the directions of the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

## Meets With Planinc

LD231741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- At noon today Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Kim Yong-nam, Administration Council vice premier and DPRK minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

During a cordial conversation, which was attended also by Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and DPRK Ambassador to the SFRY Yi In-kyu, the two sides stressed their desire for the further promotion of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the DPRK.

The Yugoslav premier especially stressed the area of economic cooperation, since it is not adequately keeping up with the attained level of political relations between the two countries. She advocated greater involvement by businessmen of both sides with a view to increasing the volume of economic exchange and, in this context, she stressed the need for greater efforts to establish higher forms of cooperation, especially consolidation of industrial collaboration.

## Talks With Dizdarevic

LD240946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0341 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Further development of cooperation among the developing countries, that is, the South-South cooperation was the focus of talks held here today between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Yong-nam.

In particular, the two foreign ministers discussed the present state of international economic relations and the condition of developing countries. They noted, in view of the standstill in the North-South dialogue and the lack of prospects in the coming period for any major improvement in cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries, that the developing countries have to make additional efforts in order to strengthen their international economic position, notably through speedier and more efficacious cooperation among themselves.

In connection with intensification of cooperation among the developing countries Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam also discussed the implementation of many accords and proposals, as well as resolutions from the gatherings of non-aligned countries, the Group of 77 developing nations and other multilateral meetings which discussed the subjects involved.

The talks focused on ways to implement more effectively the non-aligned countries accords for the purpose of settling the serious condition of the developing countries, especially those least developed among them which are worst hit by the burden of economic crises. It had been noticed that some constructive accords reached within the Movement of Non-alignment were not yet being implemented in an efficacious way, and the two foreign ministers stated in todays talks that the Movement of Non-alignment itself, should make greater efforts in the coming period for speeding up cooperation among the developing, especially non-aligned countries. To that end, it was noted that not only bilateral, but multilateral cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries was desirable as well.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMY, ENERGY ISSUES

LD231312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a meeting today with the presidents of the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces during which a consultation was carried out concerning joint work on the implementation of the agreed tasks pertaining to our economic policy in 1985.

In particular, those measures viewed as the most important tasks required to maintain a rise in production and in exports were discussed. Also discussed were questions on the adoption of anticipated measures to implement the agreed anti-inflation policy, as well as questions relating to financial consolidation of the rate of exchange policy.

The electric power supply situation was also discussed at the meeting. According to available data, the situation is somewhat better, but it is still serious and economy measures are indispensable. Thanks to the good work by electrical energy plants, lower use of electric energy because of higher temperatures and higher inflow of water into the accumulation lakes of hydroelectric power plants, it has been possible to ensure rather more regular power supplies than has been the case in recent days.

The basic issues connected with the adoption of an agreement on the long-term development of electric power capacities were discussed at the same time. It was stressed that to neglect power industry development could cause serious disruptions in the Yugoslav economy and in our society as a whole and that this is why full attention must be paid to the construction of new power plants. Further development of the electro-energy capacities must be viewed in the context of socioeconomic relations. It is indispenable to stipulate the orientations whereby every present and future electric energy consumer will be obliged in an appropriate way to take part in securing power industry development resources. In this context it is indispensable that uniform solutions be established, especially by pooling the resources and by integrating economic subjects in the Yugoslav area as a whole.

A discussion was held during the meeting on preparing a strategy of technological development in Yugoslavia beginning with world trends and that places the Yugoslav economy in present-day developments. This should be a very important factor in the new medium-term plan.

CROATIAN SECRETARY SUSPENDS SPLIT OFFICIAL

LD232017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Vilim Mulc, republican secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Croatia, acting within the framework of his powers and the procedure involved in relieving officials of their duties, today suspended the secretary of the Split Secretariat for Interal Affairs and the head of the state security service center. This was undertaken, as has been announced, in keeping with the political assessment on clericonationalist and pro-Ustasha provocation in Split during the night between 24 and 25 December last year and the belief that those responsible for the mistakes should be called to account without delay.

## DJURANOVIC INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICIES

LD232221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia is deeply devoted to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. That is the cornerstone of our foreign policy and our orientation, both past and future. In practice this means that we strive consistently and resolutely for equality in international relations, respect for the principles of sovereignty, integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs, and democratization of political and economic relations in the world," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stated in an interview granted to the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR.

"Proceeding from these basic principles," Djuranovic stressed, "the main priorities of our foreign political activity are, first of all affirmation of the policy of good neighborliness with the countries around us and, second, promotion of Balkan cooperation. It is understandable that we should be exceptionally interested in the relaxation of tension in this part of Europe as well. Then, third, there is the consolidation of peace and security on the European continent, especially through the CSCE process. It goes without saying that we pay special attention to efforts to promote the activity of nonaligned countries and step up the mobilization of the nonaligned movement and the intensity of its action. Finally, there is also full support for the affirmation of the UN role on the basis of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter."

Replying to a question on world disarmament, the SFRY Presidency president first drew attention to circumstances hindering efforts to achieve specific results on disarmament. He said, this should not, however, discourage the international community in its search for ways to stop the arms race and especially to reduce nuclear armament, and its search for modalities that would provide the basis for the security and independence of states and for the elimination of threats to world peace.

If it were not for the constant involvement and initiative of the peace-loving democratic and progressive forces in the world and the powerful political pressure exerted by them, and if it were not for the involvement of the international community as a whole in this same way, the dangerous consequences of the arms race would be even more direct and more real. This is something that affects all mankind, because the danger of nuclear war is common to all and is indivisible. According to Djuranovic, it is necessary to ceaselessly involve the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and all the democratic and peace-loving forces in order to create the necessary political atmosphere and exert constructive pressure on the great powers with the aim of restraining the arms race.

"The Geneva talks between Shultz and Gromyko are an indication of a climate more favorable to such involvement. The more the negotiating process is able to yield definite results, the more favorable the climate will be for the preparation of the third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament," Djuranovic stressed.

Asked for Yugoslavia's views on the world economic crisis, Djuranovic first said that the serious economic problems confronting Yugoslavia at the moment are the consequence of twin causes -- internal and external.

"In our view the main causes are internal in character. However, this does not mean that the external causes should be underestimated. Also there is interdependence between the internal and external causes. Proceeding from this assessment, we must focus our attention primarily on the elimination of the causes of an internal nature by relying mainly on our own resources. This is the basic orientation of our Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization," the SFRY Presidency president said.

"However," Djuranovic added, "it is quite certain that unless there is activity on the international stage and the appropriate changes take place in internatinal economic relations, it will not be possible to find a more lasting solution to the problem of quicker development and economic stabilization of developing countries. I am referring to the establishment of the New International Economic Order, opening the North-South dialogue, settling the problem of debts, and the reform of the international monetary and financial system. In brief, unless there is wide-ranging action on the international stage it will not be possible to resolve the major problems of the developing countries' economic development, eliminate the causes of economic crisis in these countries, and ensure more favorable conditions for the realization of their economic stabilization and development programs.

"In this connection we count on the joint action of the Group of 77 and joint actions within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the existing international financial institutions. As an example, the joint action of Latin American countries has had a positive effect on efforts to find solutions to questions about which we are now talking. It is because of this action that it has become quite clear that the question of debts is the joint concern of both debtors and creditors, that the interdependence between their interests is so great that unless a joint effort is made by them to resolve these problems it will not be possible to avoid major economic disruptions in the whole world monetary-financial system," the SFRY Presidency president stressed.

DRAGOSAVAC ON UNITY WITHIN LCY, NATION

LD231826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Tito, proceeded from the well-known slogan: We are coming from afar, we are going far. They reasserted the tradition of peasants' uprisings and of all the revolutions and liberation movements on our territory, by all our nations and nationalities. Our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution thus represented a continuing of the centuries-long struggle of our nations and nationalities and of plebeian masses for national freedom and a better life for our people.

This idea was recalled in Zagreb today by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, when launching the book "Tito on the Party and the Role of the League of Communists."

Our revolution, Dragosavac added, is not and cannot be completed until socialism has finally won, not only in our country, but throughout the world, until exploitation of man by man and exploitation of nation by nation has ceased, and until full equality of people and peoples has been established.

Only broad mass movements can achieve great transformations. This came to the fore particularly during our national liberation struggle, large-scale national liberation uprising, and nationwide liberation war, as against different concepts about the so-called revolutionary elite and the demands to restrict our struggle to the resistance movement such as it was in a number of European countries, to diversions, sabotage, propaganda, and similar actions. However, it was also shown that our national liberation struggle, postwar construction, and resistance to Stalinism were not possible without a modern workers' party, its firm organization, and the fact that it had deep roots among the workers' masses.

Many problems in the world and in our society, in our socioeconomic life, emerge in new forms and require new answers, Dragosavac said. However, there are problems that are similar to the problems in the past. If we recall Tito's speech in Split in May 1962, we will see that even then he sharply warned against the danger of excessive investments, shortcomings in investment policy, against the so-called imports corruption, against localism and chauvinism, and against the breakthrough of enemy ideology among the ranks of the LC. It is not surprising that under the pressure of various difficulties, even today some people believe that the way out is in abandoning what to us is most valuable and what has to be developed. Regardless of our dissatisfaction with regard to the pace of its implementation, self-management has made our working class and our working people political subjects and has become a way of life and conduct of our working people.

The program, the statute, the congress resolutions and other relevant Yugoslav documents, Dragosavac recalled, proceed from the fact that Yugoslav Communist Party [KPJ] was the leading force in the establishment of a new Yugoslavia and that the LCY is a leading political and cohesive force of the unified sociopolitical and socialist self-management system in Yugoslavia, and that it must remain a unified organization with a unified program that proceeds from the historic interest of the working class as a guarantor of the quality of our nations and nationalities.

The LCY cannot be either a federalist or a superrepublican centralist organization. In a unified LCY, the LCY republican and provincial organizations must work and operate in accordance with a unified program and on unified statute foundations. The present practice deviates from that and must be resolutely changed.

The concept and practice possibly leading to the transformation of the LC into a federation or a coalition of republican and provincial organizations, as well as the concepts which see the LC as some sort of a centralist and neo-Stalinist organization, are also alien to the character and role of the LCY.

In view of the substance of the distribution of class, national, and other social forces and, above all, for national reasons, Socialist Yugoslavia is a federal state. Various discussions have recently been held and are still being held on the character of the SFRY, whether it is a federation or a confederation. In the past, we overcame these discussions, and today, too, we should get rid of all those discussions that proceed from bourgeois or Stalinist positions, from positions of bourgeois or Stanlinist concepts of the state. We are proceeding from the fact that what this is all about is not only formal and legal questions or merely the form of the state authority, although that too is important. The essential question has been resolved both by the constitution and the LC program, and this is that the working class, the working people and our equal nations and nationalities are the protagonists of our sovereignty.

What this concerns is the historic interest of the working class and the authority of associated labor, which in our socialist political system on the basis of self-management exemplifies the self-management democratic form of the dictatorship of the proletariat as formulated in the LCY program. In addition to the legality with regard to the existence of various interests in our society and proceeding from them, we have the vital need for the LC as guarantor of the unity of our social, self-management socialist political system to remain a unified organization with a unified program upon which it develops its revolutionary practice. A unified LC is a sure guarantor of the integrity of Yugoslavia and of the equality of our nations and nationalities. It is the guarantor of the unity of the SFRY. Without that, our federation could not develop successfully. It is precisely because we have infringements of the unity within the LC today that there is a certain crisis regarding the solution of the problems within our federation.

The latest party discussion also has shown that for working people and for LCY members the SFRY is indispensable. There are very few people indeed, especially among the Communists, who have any doubts about that.

We must do everything, Dragosavac stressed, to overcome the disunity in the LCY as soon as possible.

It is not controversial, either ideologically or politically, that political leaderships in the republics, provinces, and other leaderships as well, should pursue an autonomous policy and resolve the problems in their environment. This is normal and right. What is not normal, regardless of the intentions, is when social actions are pursued by following specific directions, when people's ideas become entrenched, when the LCY leadership does not resolve the problems, and polemics are conducted through individual party leaderships, through the press and the like. In order to successfully resolve many social problems in the delegate assemblies and to develop the assemblies, neither members of executive organs nor the delegates can obtain one sided guidelines without being given the power to compromise at the same time. In order to overcome this problem in the delegate assemblies, this problem must also be overcome in LC leaderships and organizations.

We must be aware that the LCY unity is indispensable for our revolution, because it is at a stage in which the LC cannot and must not become transformed into some kind of loose coalition of republican and provincial parties, or indeed into a centralist or neo-Stalinist organization.

The LCY program and statute oblige the Communists to present the various types of criticism they have -- regardless of whether they refer to systemic questions, national issues, economic policy problems or the policy of the leaderships and organizations -- in organizations and forums and resolve them honestly and publicly in the way men and Communists should. If this does not happen, then they air the various problems they have in public, which has a disorienting effect on the LC.

The program and the statute insist on the publicity of work of the LC. However, it is one thing if the issues and problems in our society and on the agenda of our society and of the LC are discussed responsibly and constructively, and it is another thing if the members of the same forums do not resolve the problems in their organizations and forums and air them in public. This practice is quite present in the LC and its leaderships. It is being critically discussed. It is unacceptable for people in political leadership only to criticize others for the nonsolution of sociopolitical, economic, and other problems as if they were in opposition. Various platforms in our country are still without the influence of the LC and of the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions, and youth, and other sociopolitical organizations. Because of the poor work of our organizations, some platforms are unconsciously and some knowingly in the function of non-self-managing antisocialist forces. LC members and cadres should oppose this instead of applauding and saying: This is democracy, we advocate a dialogue. It is not the conflict of opinion and confrontation with alien stands which is thus pursued; what happens is that scope is provided for alien ideas. Because of thier own opportunism, LC members, including even some leaders, do not take part in the ideopolitical struggle with these forces.

However, some of these people take advantage of their positions to stress their conformism above everything else. It happens that there is no reaction to the slanders of the revolution and of deceased revolutionaries and former officials. However, these people react very quickly when they are personally involved. LC members must be ready for ideopolitical struggle, for dialogue, criticism, and polemics; they must not succumb to opportunism and neutralism.

Talking about the LC, we should also draw attention to what Kardelj said in 1979 at Brdo near Kranj in connection with a discussion about the standing orders relative to the work of the Presidium and of the Central Committee in referring to his conversation with Tito: That the work, and therefore, also the standing orders of the LC, must be presented differently to prevent the emergence of assorted types of leaderism and the pretentions of replacing Tito by individual "little Titos" as he called them. He insisted on collective work, interchangeability of the cadres, and on the fact that the conditions have to be established whereby the people in the party and in our society in general will have an opportunity to take part in formulating party policy, regardless of the hierarchical levels, because no leadership can singly be a respository of all knowledge.

It was envisaged, and this was resolved with a statute adopted at the 12th congress, that the Central Committee should assume responsibility for the formulation and implementation of the policy between the two congresses and to replace Tito's personality. The LCY Central Committee is about to make the historic move whereby following a general demand inherent in the party discussion and by fulfilling its duty on the basis of the statute, it will ensure the unity of the LC and enhance the responsibility of all the leaderships and Communists so that through the unity of the LC and the work of the Communists within our self-management system, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and the cohesion of the Socialist Federal Yugoslavia can be promoted. This is the single essential message implicit in Tito's works launched today and implicit in the extensive party debate, said Dr Dusan Dragosavac in conclusion.

BELOVSKI SPEAKS ON ROLE OF PRESS, KOMUNIST

AU211857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Feature presented on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the SFRY journal KOMUNIST by Belgrade radio journalist Branislav Canak during the "Sunday at 10" program: "Communist Press in the World Today"]

[Excerpt] Dimce Belovski speaks on the tasks of the Yugoslav press and of KOMUNIST:

[Begin Belovski recording] The primary social task and the most dominant topic of public activity and publicizing today certainly has to be clearing the way to further developing socialist self-management and to strengthening the role, influence, and power of the workers class. What is needed here are the most significant and resolute breakthroughs, and the things that are crucially dependent on this are the political development of society in general, and the course of our revolution.

The press, especially the party press, must have a prominent role here. It must be not only a traveling companion or an apologetic chronicler, but an engaged element that makes social processes and the activity of subjective socialist forces more close, distinct, and clear to Communists and all working people. By its articles, commentaries, and the activities it initiates, the press must contribute to the most complete realization possible of the most current problems that our society and the LC are confronting today, and must point to the best possible solutions.

The press, naturally, most not be acclamatory, but rather, class-conscious and critically engaged. There should be no room for sensationalism in it, but there must be sensibility for the problems and troubles bothering the working man. It must fight for the truth, not through false eulogies, but through the force of true arguments.

As an instrument of the workers class movement, the party press must carry out a broad intellectual communication with all progressive forces of society, must rally progressive and Marxist- and socialist-oriented artists, must initiate and stimulate the scientific and theoretical explanation of socioeconomic development contradictions, and must contribute to the spreading of the Marxist point of view, especially in the ranks of the coming young generations. [end recording]

FORECAST FAVORABLE FOR 1985 FOOD PRODUCTION

LD220956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0040 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 22 (TANJUG) -- All the necessary conditions for successful agricultural production will this year be timely ensured in Yugoslavia. The required quantities of seeds have already been secured, fertilizers will be supplied by domestic factories, the foreign currency for the purchase of spare parts for agricultural machines has been secured and the prices of basic foodstuffs and agricultural products, as well as their parity, have been determined.

Crops will be sowed on 5,360,000 hectares, which is to ensure a 2.5 increase in growth of agricultural production.

In livestock production problems will continue. Meat output is predicted to total 1,348,000 tons, or 0.2 percent more than last year. In order to enable quicker growth in livestock production it is necessary to ensure at least a million tons of maize and import protein feeds for cattle.

FEC ACCEPTS AMENDMENTS TO IMPORT DUTY LAW

LD221257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Equipment imported to replace that destroyed in accidents should not be subject to customs duty in the future. This proposal is contained in the draft amendments and addendums to the customs law recently ratified by the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The conditions necessary to apply this exemption is that equipment should be intended for carrying out basic work, is not manufactured in the country, and that 25 percent of the unamortized value of equipment of the organization of associated labor should have been destroyed in an accident.

These amendments are necessary because the regulations of the customs law as yet give no legal basis for exemption for customs duty on imports to replace equipment destroyed in fires, traffic accidents, or explosions. Several big accidents which have occured in recent years -- at the Niksic blooming mill, the Rembas workshops, Raspotocje, and elsewhere -- have pointed to such a need, because great difficulties arose in reestablishing the normal course of production after these accidents. Work organizations, it is true, insure their equipment, but the funds gained on this basis do not suffice as recompense for damage, especially where foreign equipment is concerned. The proposed amendments are calculated to change the situation in this regard considerably.

The amendments and addendums also provide for the possibility of opening duty-free shops at airports, ports, and moorings open for international traffic, as well as at highway border crossings. Travelers going abroad, those coming into our country, and those in transit through Yugoslavia would be able to buy goods in these shops for foreign currency. These amendments would satisfy the many requests for duty-free shops to be opened, requests most frequently motivated on the grounds that foreign currency receipts would thereby be increased.

This would apply all the more to shops opened on highway border crossings, for they already exist in our country at airports and ports open to international traffic. Duty-free shops exist at highway border crossings in several neighboring countries, and our citizens have so far shown a very marked interest in making purchases at these, particularly citizens from the border regions. The reason for this is that Yugoslav-manufactured goods and in particular foreign goods unobtainable on our market can be purchased in these shops duty free. Of course, opportunities for smuggling and the resale of these goods at considerably higher prices also derive from this.

In the event of the amendments and addendums to the customs law being accepted by the SFRY Assembly, our customs officers would have more work, but to judge by reports on the operation of the duty-free shops which exist at present, there should be no very great problems. As for opportunities for greater foreign currency receipts, these should not be disregarded. In 1983 goods worth 831,176 billion dinars were sold at the 12 Yugoslav airports open for international traffic, for foreign currency, of course. So -- more shops, more foreign currency. The only thing is that duty-free shops should not be opened for the time being, at least, at railway border crossings, for effective customs supervision would be very difficult to ensure, and the trains would run even later because of that.

## BRIEFS

OIL, NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION -- Zagreb, Jan 17 (TANJUG) -- The biggest Yugoslav oil producer and refinery, INA-Naftaplan of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia, plans to produce this year three million tonnes of oil from domestic sources, a five-percent increase over last year's output. INA will this year also produce 1.57 billion cubic metres of natural gas, 26 percent up on the last year's figures. Its production of 122,810 tonnes of liquid gas planned for this year is a 17-percent increase over the 1984 figure. First deliveries of Angolan oil, contracted on the basis of prospecting work carried out jointly by INA, Naftagas of Novi Sad and a number of foreign oil companies, are also due this year. INA's share this year amounts to 54,000 tonnes, in 1986, to about 150,000, in 1987, to 250,000 and from then onwards to 300,000 tonnes every year. INA estimates that the deal in Angola will bring it about 1.8 million tonnes of oil by 1990. Yugoslavia extracts annually about 4.2 million tonnes of oil from local sources. The quantities needed to meet the annual consumption of about 14 million tonnes are largely imported from developing countries and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1227 GMT 17 Jan 85 LD]

STEEL FOR DOMESTIC MARKET -- Belgrade, Jan 17 (TANJUG) -- This year, the Yugoslav market will be considerably better supplied with metal goods. It is estimated that iron and steel industry will supply the market with about 5 million 300 thousand tonnes of steel and related products. This will be an increase of 540 thousand tonnes on 1984. A planned reduction in exports will provide for a considerably better supply of the domestic market. Exports will be reduced to about 850 thousands tonnes compared with 1 million 170 thousand tonnes in 1984. Foreign currency earnings which the metal working industry would make by exporting 320 thousand tonnes of steel, the quantity by which exports will be reduced, would be compensated through increased exports of finished steel goods. A more favourable solution would be found in that way for imports of some essential raw materials for domestic steel works. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0200 GMT 19 Jan 85 LD]